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ABSTRACT

This report provides a statistical portrait of child and family well-being in the city of Chicago. It presents up-to-date information from government sources and includes trend data where available. The report notes several patterns emerging from these data. Although the child population is shrinking, the proportion of children facing risk of educational failure, lack of adequate health care, and economic hardship is increasing. Also, the problems that children face are not isolated; children often face multiple risk factors in their communities. Though the serious problems examined in this report affect a broad range of children, a review of these statistics reveals a wide variance in the well-being of Chicago's white and minority populations. The report includes brief discussions of the following topics: (1) Kids First Agenda; (2) demographics; (3) education, with a close-up report on student mobility; (4) heath, with a close-up report on communities and health; (5) children with special needs, including a close-up report on teen mothers; and (6) economic security, with close-ups on issues of poverty and race, and on the working poor. The rest of the report consists of data for each community in the city and the city as a whole, arranged in the categories of education, health, economic security, and special needs. The report also includes a race and ethnicity table for the city and each community. (TJQ)

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Community by Community Profiles of Child Well-Being

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Chicago Kids Count

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VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

About Voices for Illinois Children

Voices for Illinois Children champions the full development of every child in Illinois. Special emphasis is placed on those children who live in poverty or are vulnerable because of discrimination, ill health, or family stress.

Voices is a non-profit, non-partisan, citizen-based advocacy group addressing problems faced by Illinois children and their families. Through research, public education and coalition building, Voices generates support from civic, business, and community leaders for cost-effective and practical proposals to improve the lives of Illinois children.

The Kids First Agenda of this report outlines steps that primarily the state can take to improve the condition of Illinois' children. Voices for Illinois Children acknowledges and dedicates this report to individuals who make a critical impact on the lives of children. These individuals include parents, teachers, volunteers who work with children in schools and through organizations, grandparents, uncles, aunts—and all individuals who help children cross the bridge to adulthood through an example of caring, patience, creativity, and humor. These are individuals who hold a firm commitment to the notion that each child is a precious gift. As Abraham Lincoln once declared, reminding adults of the role of the child: "The fate of humanity is in his hands."

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If you would like additional copies of *Chicago Kids Count*, please send a check for $10 to Voices for Illinois Children, 208 S. LaSalle St., Suite 1580, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Voices also has specific information on each community area available free of charge. For an individual community area fact sheet, write or call Voices at (312) 4564600.

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Foreword

In our nation's eye, Chicago commonly conjures picture-postcard vistas of the Sears Tower, a gleaming lakefront, the Water Tower, Lake Shore Drive and sunny ballparks.

Earlier this year, those images were abruptly replaced by a tragic one. Nineteen children in the West Garfield community area were found in a filthy, crowded apartment by police officers conducting a drug search. After the children were delivered to protective custody, neighbors spoke of concerns they had had for the children. But they also spoke of the prevalence of drug dealing in the neighborhood, the run-down housing, the lack of personal safety, and the sense of hopelessness that ran through the community.

Hints of despair are not confined to West Garfield. This *Chicago Kids Count* study highlights selected indicators of children's well-being in every one of Chicago's 77 community areas—education, health, special needs and economic security. These statistics give no immediate cause for optimism. Many Chicago children are facing the results of years of economic erosion, a proliferation of drugs and violence, and a continued lack of investment in many neighborhoods.

Optimism, however, endures in many individuals who put the children of their community first through investments of time and energy. Local School Councils are working to improve schools and open doors to greater parent and community involvement. Community organizations, led by the Rehab Network of Chicago, recently persuaded the city to erect affordable housing in city neighborhoods. ACORN induced the city to beef up its budget for razing or boarding up abandoned buildings. Thoughtful social service programs are making a difference. Project Match, serving mothers who primarily live in the Cabrini-Green housing development, is proving women can move from welfare to work if they are allowed to stumble in their hunt for long-term employment before they finally succeed.

Voices for Illinois Children believes that parents are ultimately responsible for their children, but they cannot do it alone. Families and communities are interdependent. Schools, service institutions and religious organizations play a vital role. Investment in communities must come from the private as well as the public sector. And, elected officials at all levels must make children a priority.

For the past seven years, Voices for Illinois Children has worked to improve the condition of children across the state. Through two *Illinois Kids Count* publications, we have examined the well-being of children and their families in each of the state's 102 counties. This report recognizes that one out of four Illinois children lives within Chicago's boundaries. *Chicago Kids Count* also acknowledges that just as families differ in character and composition, so do communities. Policies that assess needs from afar are likely to fall short.

By reaffirming the importance of community-level change, we hope this report encourages Chicago residents — and all others who work in the city or enjoy its benefits — to join Voices in its statewide efforts for children. We also hope community leaders and the members of local agencies and institutions will use this data as a resource for new approaches, and as a prod toward seeking greater investment in Chicago's neighborhoods.

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Executive Summary

The face of Chicago has changed considerably over the past decades. Four factors have influenced this change:

- The national economy. The weakened economy has compelled employers to reduce wages and benefits, and eliminate jobs.
- Chicago's declining job market. During the last decade, Chicago lost employment while neighboring communities made significant gains. Chicago's share of metropolitan employment is expected to continue to decline, presenting a serious market barrier for inner-city residents, especially those with minimal education and work skills.
- Government support for communities and social services. During the 1980s, the federal government cut services to children and families. Local government was left to pick up these services, yet often did not.
- Changes in family structure. There has been an increase in single-mother families, whose economic status is historically lower than single-male or two-parent families.

What remains constant is Chicago's diversity and tradition of vital neighborhoods. Beginning at the community level is often the best way to understand the city, and also the best way to address the city's problems.

Chicago Kids Count paints a statistical portrait of child and family well-being in the city. Well-being, though difficult to define, is clearly linked to the quality of support for education, health, economic security and families. In this report we present the most up-to-date information from government sources. We also include trend data where available. This information allows us to better understand what is happening to Chicago's children and families today.

Several patterns emerged from this study. First, while the child population is shrinking, the proportion of children facing risk of educational failure, lack of adequate health care, and economic hardship is increasing. Second, problems that face children are not isolated. In fact, many times children face multiple risk factors in their communities. Finally, though the serious problems examined in this report affect a broad range of children, it is impossible to review these statistics without noticing a wide variance in the well-being of Chicago's white and minority populations. A legacy of segregation and a lack of neighborhood investment cannot be overlooked.

HOW COMMUNITIES ARE FARING

Chicago Kids Count finds that in certain communities the risks to child well-being are consistently higher than in others. In the communities of Grand Boulevard, Washington Park, East Garfield, Woodlawn, Oakland and the Near South Side, children are more likely to be poor, move frequently, face health risks, and be victims of abuse and neglect. Their parents are more likely to be unemployed, pay an excessive amount of income for rent, and are more likely to begin families as teenagers.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Chicago's 77 community areas are home to 765,000 children — about a quarter of the state's children. The city's rich racial and ethnic diversity is reflected in its children. Almost half of the city's children are black and one third are white; about one in four children are Hispanic.

EDUCATION

The link between quality education and the city's future is undeniable. Education, starting at an early age, opens a path to personal growth, responsible citizenship and economic well-being.

- In 1993, there were 13,868 pre-kindergarten and 12,044 Head Start slots available in Chicago. They served about 52% of the 3- to 5-year-olds in poverty.
- The citywide student mobility rate, the number of students who move in and out of school in a year, was 35% in the 1992-93 school year.

HEALTH

Good health provides the foundation for a child's social, emotional, intellectual and physical development. In an era of great medical advances, all children should have the opportunity for healthy birth and development.

- In 1992, 107 babies per 1,000 had low birth weight in Chicago. This is well above the statewide rate of 78 per 1,000. The Chicago rate even surpasses other large metropolitan areas such as New York City (78 per 1,000).
- The percentage of low birth weight babies increased in 23 of the 77 community areas between 1980 and 1992.
- Nationally, the 1991 infant mortality rate was 8.9 deaths per 1,000 live births, while in Chicago it was 15 per 1,000. In 1992, the rate in Chicago improved slightly, to 13 per 1,000.

SPECIAL NEEDS

Families have traditionally relied on extended family and the community to assist in times of need. These resources have diminished as families are increasingly isolated and some neighborhoods suffer severe deterioration.

- About one in five first births was to an unwed, teenaged mother who had not completed high school in 1991.
- In 1992, Chicago had a child victim rate (children found to have been abused or

neglected) of 19 per 1,000. The state rate was 12 per 1,000.
- Three out of five Illinois children in foster care are Chicago children.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

The economic condition of a child's parents can have a large effect on the quality of a child's life. Poverty can negatively affect a child's intelligence, healthy development and education.

- The 1990 census reports 592,298 people in Chicago were poor — 41% of them were under age 17.
- Median family income decreased 6% between 1979 and 1989.
- There was a 19% increase in unemployment between 1990 and 1992.
- In 19 community areas, 90% or more of the low income families are paying excessive costs in rent for housing.

CONCLUSION

Our children are our greatest asset. Childhood is a window of opportunity for investment in our future. According to the findings of *Chicago Kids Count*, our children need more attention given to the problems they face.

This means our work is cut out for us. While parents bear the primary responsibility for meeting the needs of their children, in the final analysis all Chicago children are "our kids." Schools, social service and religious organizations and other community institutions have a vital role to play. Businesses and corporations, too, must help by implementing family friendly policies in the workplace and by stepping directly into communities with donations of time, energy and resources.

Comparison of Chicago to Illinois and the Nation:

INDICATOR	CHICAGO	ILLINOIS	U.S.
Median Family Income	$30,707	$38,664	$32,772
Unemployment	9.2%	7.5%	7.4%
Children in Poverty	33.3%	16.8%	17.9%
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	13.3	10.0	8.4
Near Families At Risk	20.3%	12.6%	11.0%

Data is from 1989. Data is from 1992. Data is from 1991. preliminary rate

How To Use This Report

This *Chicago Kids Count* report contains information that can be used by community leaders, local school councils, social service agencies, neighborhood organizations, foundations, parents and advocates. It can be used to see how your community stacks up against other Chicago communities in terms of the health, education, special needs, and economic security of children and families, and can point out areas of concern.

The best way to approach the information about your community is to first look at the citywide numbers for the indicator, located on the first page of the data, and then compare that to the data of your community. You might then want to see how your community compares to neighboring communities, and then to communities in other parts of the city.

If you are active in your community, we know the data may reveal little you do not already know. But we hope the data will give you the hard numbers you need to illustrate what you regularly observe in your community. The data will also be useful to decision-makers in their deliberations about areas of greatest need in the city.

Specifically, the data can be used to:

- Give a starting point for an evaluation of resources in your community.
- Substantiate the need for more community resources in proposals to foundations or to city, state, or federal officials.
- Support the idea that problems can cluster in specific neighborhoods, and to help identify the neighborhoods where children are less likely to thrive.
- Educate and advocate. Educate others about the condition of children in your community, and throughout the city as a whole, and encourage them to join Voices for Illinois Children in our statewide agenda for change.

Kids First Agenda

EDUCATION

1. The state must increase its support in an equitable manner so each school district is guaranteed a basic level of funding, such as the benchmark recommended by the Legislative Task Force on School Finance.
2. Quality early childhood education is the foundation for later excellence. Illinois must increase funding for preschool in coordination with the federal Head Start program until every qualified child is served, while not sacrificing quality.
3. Illinois should guarantee access to quality special education programs by additional appropriations that help local districts pay for special education mandates.
4. The state should provide adequate funding for phasing in the full implementation of early intervention services over the next five years.

HEALTH

1. Illinois should adopt a comprehensive plan for providing health services to low- and moderate-income children and families uncovered by private health insurance or Medicaid.
2. To expand access to care, Medicaid and other publicly funded health plans should pay for the services of qualified professionals such as midwives and nurse practitioners.
3. The state should improve access to immunizations and primary care.

CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

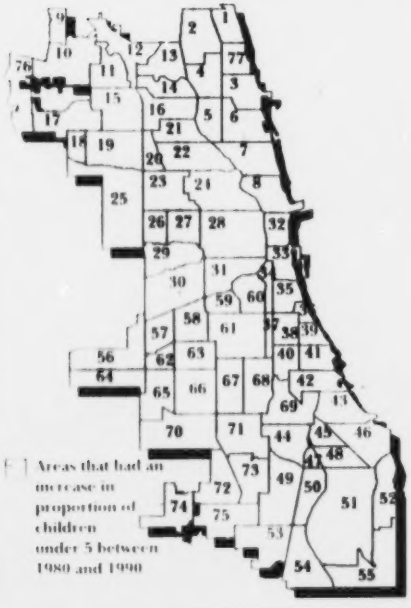
1. Illinois should continue to help children and troubled families through improved family preservation programs.
2. Illinois must provide comprehensive health care, quality education and prompt and meaningful support to foster children, and expand financial support and training for foster parents.
3. The state should fully implement all court-ordered child welfare reforms.
4. The Juvenile Court Act should be revised to reflect a more integrated and effective response to the escalating number of child abuse and neglect cases.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

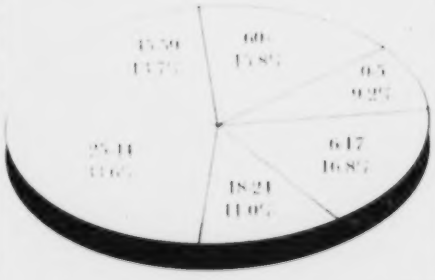
1. Currently only 10 percent of mothers who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) are able to enroll in AFDC job-training programs. At a minimum, Illinois should match untapped federal job-training funds already available, allowing the number enrolled to nearly double.
2. Illinois must make work pay for families making the transition from welfare. This requires extending health care, child care and education benefits to welfare recipients who take low-income jobs. These new wage-earners must be allowed to keep a larger portion of their welfare grants as they transition to independence.
3. AFDC payments must rise. Combined benefits from AFDC and food stamps should bring families at least up to the federal poverty level.
4. The state should reduce excessive state and local tax burdens on low-income working parents. One remedy is to adopt a new tax system that incorporates state earned income tax credits and graduated income tax rates.
5. Affordable housing for low-income and poor families must be increased.

Demographics

Child Population



Age Groups—1990



The face of Chicago has changed considerably over the decades. Chicago, first settled by Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, was recognized early on as a trade and transportation hub. The city developed into an metropolis with a vibrant ethnic, racial and neighborhood tradition.

Chicago is home to 640,000 families living in 77 distinct community areas. Children under 18 account for over a quarter of Chicago's population. The census reports that about one-half of Chicago's residents speak a language other than English in the home.

The Chicago Story

- Chicago's 764,517 children under 19 accounted for a quarter of all the state's children in 1990.
- Chicago's child population has decreased 16% since 1980.
- While the total of children overall has declined, the proportion of children age 4 and under has risen 10% between 1980 and 1990.
- Chicago's children are racially diverse, with 47% black, 32% white and 3% Asian.
- More than one in four children in Chicago are Hispanic.

The Community Area Story

- Most community areas saw a decrease in children. Only 18 community areas logged an increase between 1980 and 1990 in children under 19.
- Oakland saw the largest decrease in the number of children, a 56% drop between 1980 and 1990.
- The community area with the most equal distribution of racial categories is Uptown, with 28% white, 35% black, 17% Asian and 16% "other."
- Virtually all of the children living in Fuller Park and Avalon Park are black.
- The Lower West Side had the largest Hispanic child population: 96% of its children are of Hispanic origin.

EDUCATION

The link between quality education and the city's future is undeniable. Individuals and local neighborhoods today can work to forge their own link with the promise of improved education thanks to school based management under the school reform law in Chicago.

A recent study found that in one-third of Chicago's schools the first years of reform have made a positive difference.[1]

The many challenges facing the city's public schools are well known — chronic financial crisis, management woes, thousands of materially and emotionally disadvantaged students and the demands of the city's rich diversity of cultures and languages. But the importance of making a difference is clear. Sound schooling opens a path to personal growth, responsible citizenship and economic well-being.

Many children, however, come to school unprepared to learn. Schools increasingly are being asked to supply what is missing from homes and neighborhoods. Other sections of this report can help illuminate the nature of Chicago schoolchildren's growing needs and point toward remedies. The analysis below spotlights two areas of educational need.

EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS

Some children enter kindergarten or first grade noticeably behind their peers and some will never catch up. Effective preschool is a proven remedy, plus an investment that saves later costs in special education, corrections and welfare.

Growth in single-parent households, the rising number of working women and a wider understanding of the importance of early childhood development are heightening demand for early childhood programs. Lack of coordination and half-day programs, however, make them much less available for working parents.

Federal Head Start and the state-funded Children at Risk of Academic Failure program (pre-kindergarten) are the two most important publicly funded programs for 3- to 5-year-olds who are low-income or academically at risk. Spending on these programs has increased. (State pre-kindergarten spending was $12.7 million for 1987-88; and $87.7 million for 1993-94.) Yet thousands of eligible children are unserved.

The Chicago Story

- In 1993 there were 13,868 pre-kindergarten and 12,044 Head Start slots available in Chicago. They serve about 52% of the 3- to 5-year-olds in poverty.
- There have been increases in both of these programs recently. In 1990, there were 10,030 pre-kindergarten and 12,015 Head Start slots available serving about 50% of children ages 3 to 5 in poverty.

The Community Area Story

Head Start and pre-kindergarten tend to focus on community areas that have a high-poverty population.

- Head Start and pre-kindergarten programs in Oakland serve 404 children — a total greater than 100% of local children because the programs draw from other areas.
- In the three community areas with the highest proportion of female-headed households living in poverty — the Near North, Douglas and Grand Boulevard — over two-thirds of the 3- to 5-year-olds are served by either Head Start or pre-kindergarten.

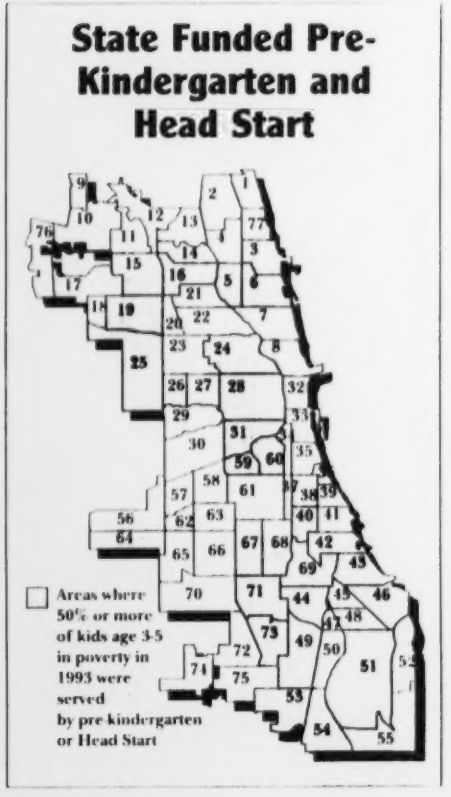
STUDENT MOBILITY

Children who move frequently are at significantly higher risk of developing behavioral problems and failing a grade in school than kids who rarely move.[2] Mobility can be an indicator of social and economic stress in a community, reflecting lack of affordable housing, for instance, or a family's fragile finances.

Mobility breaks down vital child-teacher bonding and disrupts social development both for youngsters who move and those who stay behind. Teachers may be stifled by the need to continually review basics for newcomers. All children in a classroom, therefore, may lose opportunities for more advanced lessons.

High rates of mobility may occur in neighborhoods that are ports of entry for immigrants. High rates in some areas may be fueled by gentrification.

Mobility is determined by counting the number of students exiting and entering a school after October 1 of the academic


State Funded Pre-Kindergarten and Head Start
Areas where 50% or more of kids age 3-5 in poverty in 1993 were served by pre kindergarten or Head Start

year, and dividing by the total enrollment of a school. Some students are double-counted (if they enter and exit the same school within the school year) so rates overstate the actual number of individuals on the move.

For this analysis we have focused on elementary schools.

The Chicago Story

- The citywide student mobility rate was 35% in the 1992-93 school year.
- The mobility rate for Illinois students outside Chicago was 17.3%.
- Mobility rates in three community areas were below the state average.

The Community Area Story

- Mobility varies among community areas, with a high of 51% in Rogers Park and a low of 11% in Beverly.
- Two communities had mobility rates over 50%, Rogers Park and the neighboring Edgewater community. (The rate for Uptown, which is adjacent to Edgewater, was nearly as high, 47%.)

Close-up on Student Mobility

Ede Snyder, principal of Gale Academy, is concerned about the mobility rate at the Rogers Park school, which perennially tops 50%. Leafing through school records, Snyder recently spoke of the "ins and outs" of kids who come and go.

Here's January of '93 — 38 ins that particular month and 24 out. And that's not atypical. More children move here than in other systems, just an enormous amount.

I'll ask parents where their home is, and the way they answer is revealing. They'll say, "I'm staying at" such-and-such a place. Not "living at." "Living" implies putting roots down. And all too often our kids can't put roots down.

For some, the reason for mobility is moving upward and out of the housing projects. Perhaps sometimes it's a tragedy in the family — the caretaking parent is no longer available because of long-term illness or incarceration. Or the children or parents don't like the neighborhood the mother is living in, so they go live with the father, the grandmother or the auntie. Or fragile finances mean the mother no longer has a home available, so the children are dispersed among various friends and family.

Sometimes the child will move out of state entirely to escape the urban environment of violence, gangs and drugs.

I had a teacher one semester who had nearly 100 percent turnover in his class. He had over 70 different children in and out throughout that year. Now how well is he going to get to know his kids? What peer groups could have been formed?

We know that among the most important things for elementary kids are consistency and continuity, particularly when you're talking about kids coming from homes that are not the most functional. Add the mobility factor to the pot and the kid has even less of a chance. If the child is like a yo-yo how can he learn? And for the kids who stay behind, their group is always being disrupted.

At least twice a year we remind the teachers not to groan over the intercom if we call to say we're sending a new student. Picture a family sitting in the office and hearing, "Ohh, nooo!" Did you ever move as a kid? It's very hard to walk into a new classroom, and that kind of reception makes it even harder.

What's needed is a comprehensive plan to decrease mobility. It seems many of our kids move among a four- or six-school cluster. Perhaps this could be tracked on a computer and shuttle busing could be provided among those schools.

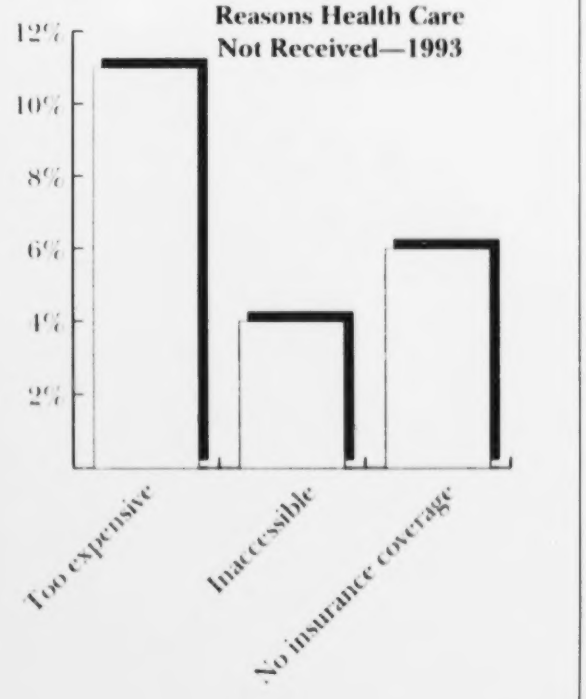
We try to make the school a very family-like place where each student feels welcome and needed. We stress high attendance so that at least while the child is here, he can receive as much education as possible.

Schools need to become a hub of social service providers and be part of a whole team that works together. Ideally, there would be space in schools for physical and mental health facilities, recreation and social services. The child is not going to learn unless he's ready to learn.

HEALTH

In an era of great medical advances, all children should have the opportunity for healthy birth and development. Good health provides the foundation for a child's social, emotional, intellectual and physical development. It is a mockery of our medical mastery that so many children start life without this foundation.

One of the most important ways to ensure a healthy start begins before birth. Early, consistent and high quality prenatal care has been shown to reduce the incidence of low birth weight and reduce the infant mortality rate. About 10% of Chicago births in 1992 had little or no prenatal care.



Source: Based on Metropolitan Chicago Information Center survey data.

Good health practices go beyond prenatal care. A growing number of children —including those in middle-income households — fail to receive regular medical care because of lack of affordability, poor access, or because benefits of early childhood health care are not widely known.

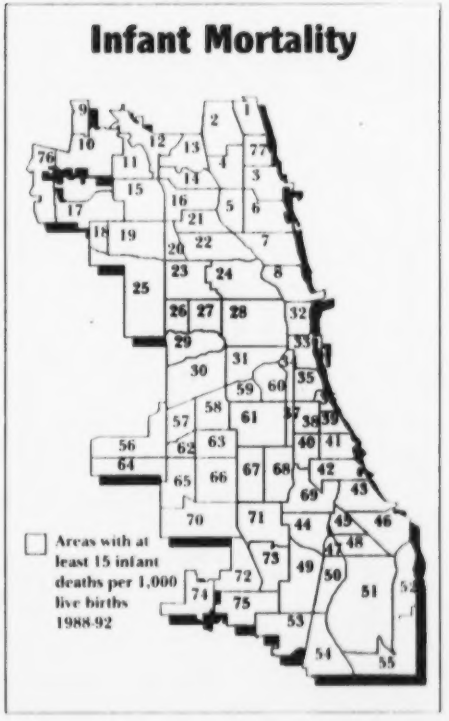
Improving children's health is a widely held responsibility. Parents have the primary responsibility for promoting healthy lifestyles at home and for obtaining care for themselves and their children. A recent survey of Chicago residents indicates 20% of households have at least one member who did not receive needed medical care because of high cost, inaccessibility or lack of insurance.[1] The failure of the nation, state, city or local community to ensure basic health care for every child causes unnecessary suffering and expense, and leaves children less prepared for the future.

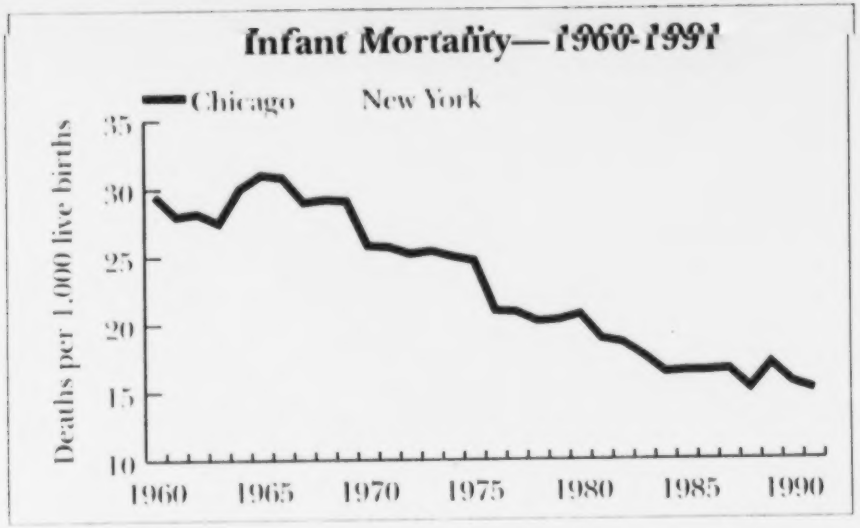
CHILDREN BORN WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight is a key indicator of the health of newborn infants. A low birth weight baby is one that weighs less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth. These children are at greater risk of death, developmental delay and chronic health conditions.[1] Low birth weight continues to be a problem for Chicago. While some parts of the country are seeing a decrease, Chicago's rate has seen no improvement.

The Chicago Story

- In 1992, 107 babies per 1,000 had low birth weight in Chicago. This is well above the statewide rate of 78 per 1,000. The Chicago rate even surpasses other large metropolitan areas such as New York City (78 per 1,000).
- Chicago's overall 4% rate increase between 1980 and 1992 is due to the more recent births. Between 1980 and 1984 there was a 2% decrease in low birth weight babies, while between 1984 and 1992 there was a 9% increase.
- Low birth weight appears to affect the black population to a higher degree than the white population. In 1992, 16% of black babies were born with low birth weight, while 6% of whites had low birth weight.





The Community Area Story

- The percentage of babies who had low birth weight increased in 23 of the 77 community areas between 1980 and 1992.
- Fuller Park had the highest rate of low birth weight babies, with 218 per 1,000 births in 1992. Dunning had the lowest, with 41 per 1,000.
- Fuller Park had the largest increase in the rate of low birth weight babies, a 76% increase between 1980 and 1992.
- The three community areas with the highest child poverty (Oakland, Grand Boulevard and the Near South Side) each had rates above 109 per 1,000.

INFANT MORTALITY

Although the infant mortality rate in the United States has been declining for several decades, its rate of decline has slowed. Improvements in medical care have played an important role in the falling rate. The infant mortality rate in the United States, however, remains well above the rates of our industrial counterparts.

The Chicago Story

- Nationally, the 1991 infant mortality rate was 9 deaths per 1,000 live births, while in Chicago it was 15 per 1,000.
- Chicago's 1992 infant mortality victims represent 11% of all of the state's infant mortality victims.
- In Chicago, there has been a decrease in infant mortality between 1980 and 1992. Between 1980 and 1984, the rate was 19 per 1,000; the 1988-1992 rate was 15 per 1,000. This represents an overall 17% decline in the rate of infant mortality.
- Infant mortality disproportionately besets black families. In 1991, 23 per 1,000 black babies and 9 per 1,000 white babies were victims of infant mortality.

The Community Area Story

- High infant mortality rates appear to be concentrated in the southern portion of the city.
- The community area with the highest 1988-92 infant mortality rate was Fuller Park, with a rate of 30 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- The infant mortality rate increased in 12 community areas between 1980 and 1984 and between 1988 and 1992.
- The three community areas with the highest 1988-1992 infant mortality rate (Fuller Park, Grand Boulevard and Oakland) had low birth weight rates above 170 per 1,000.

Close-up on Communities and Health

Jackie Reed is founder and executive director of the Westside Health Authority, formed in 1988 to foster a supportive environment for the Austin community. Reopening of St. Anne's Hospital as a primary health care provider, expected this summer, will rank among its more visible successes.

Reed, a former "state adoption worker of the year," has filled many social-service roles with energy. She added that she has "four children, a husband and a mean dog." Recently she spoke about community health.

I don't tend to look at a whole lot of statistics. Our primary purpose for being here is to look at the community as a whole, not as problems and symptoms. Statistics are good, but our real world is the gunshots that went off last night behind my garage and the 16-year-old in front of my house dealing drugs.

I'm often asked to give talks, and usually people start out talking about populations, median incomes and dah de-dah de-dah. But it's the social structure and culture of this community that matters. And it boils down to lack of power. The lack of an individual's control over caring for families. And I think there is a relationship between the lack of power and babies having low birth weight.

It's almost akin to Third World countries in many respects, where many people are on the fringes and need to learn how to manipulate various systems to get things done. You have to tell this lie here, maneuver around that curb there. It's no wonder children don't get immunizations. Our role is to change the system by supplying a collective voice, so everybody won't have to manipulate the system.

Now, everybody wants to improve infant mortality, or have babies born weighing seven pounds or more. The larger society likes to see community problems as separate. Our argument is we can't have healthy, bouncing babies unless we can have healthier families, healthier mothers — and mothers need fathers. Look at families as units and not just at a baby's health need.

The question then becomes, how do we begin to provide the structure in our community for people to feel a sense of power, a sense of importance? If you watch NFL football you see the athletes striding through the stadium gates and it's clear they've had somebody to pump them up and invest in them. Just like them, we need investments in our people.

As a society what can we do to support the family? Maybe it's to build better housing, to have safer parks, better schools. Now that's what government can do.

But there's a role for the community, too. Maybe the community needs to have a strategy where we look out for each other again. Maybe we need to teach our children manners. Another word for manners that's very chic now is "conflict resolution" — so folks don't shoot each other's brains out instead of sitting down and talking to each other.

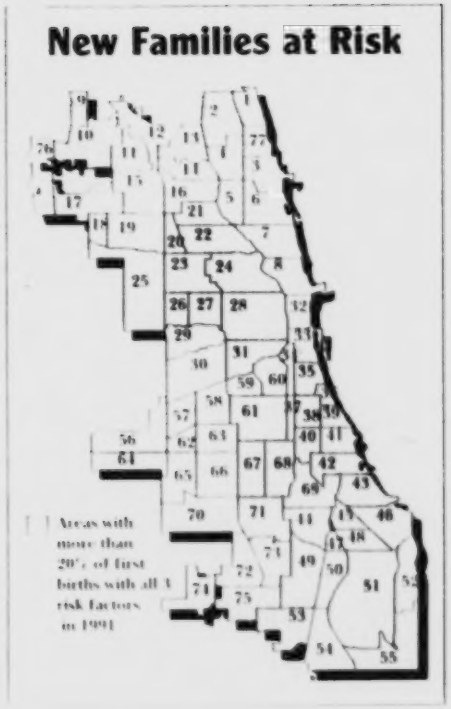
It's almost like starting society all over again. How do we organize ourselves against chaos? Let's look in this community and find out all the people who like to raise children. Let's see who likes to care for older people, see who works and who doesn't, who volunteers.

We have seen a lot of women come in here and because of the housing shortage, the lack of income and lack of support they tend to live in very small quarters with two and three children. And that makes them very vulnerable to violence and abuse.

We're talking about really young mothers. Everybody's putting demands on them to take the child to the doctor, to get measles shots, to make sure they keep all their appointments, to eat right if they're pregnant. Don't smoke, don't drink and live a certain way so the baby is born healthy. Sometimes emphasis is placed on trying to solve a problem without trying to develop this family to its potential.

Health, the way I see it, encompasses the development of the full person, body, mind and spirit.

CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS



An increasing number of Chicago families are vulnerable to social and economic factors that are eroding even basic family supports. Families have traditionally relied on extended family and the community to assist them in times of need. These resources have diminished as families are becoming increasingly isolated.

To prevent stressful situations from worsening, there must be a community-level network of support and services accessible to Chicago families. A network providing such assistance as economic support, child care, health care and job-training would help prevent family disintegration.

Without a comprehensive network of support, many families — whether headed by teen parents, or faced with economic hardship, drugs or violence — will not receive the help they need.

NEW FAMILIES AT RISK

First-time teen mothers are particularly vulnerable. Such families, because of emotional or economic instability, may be susceptible to hardships that heighten risks of child abuse and neglect, family disintegration and children living with unmet special needs.

There are three risk factors common to many of these new mothers. They are 1) single, 2) teenaged, and 3) without a high school diploma. In isolation, any one of these factors may not destabilize a new family. But together these three risk factors, which are spotlighted in this analysis, can be overwhelming.

The Chicago Story

- In 1991, 20% of first births in Chicago occurred with all three of these risk factors. This is higher than the statewide figure of 13%.
- Chicago's 1,612 new families at risk make up 19% of all of Illinois new families at risk. Chicago accounts for 30% of first births in Illinois.
- New families at risk decreased 9.3% in Chicago between 1980 and 1991.

The Community Area Story

- Many community areas have a growing proportion of new families at risk. The percentage of new families at risk increased in 24 community areas between 1980 and 1991.
- New families at risk are found throughout the city. The three areas with the highest proportion of new families at risk (Grand Boulevard, Washington Park and West Garfield Park) accounted for 8% of the new families at risk in 1991.
- The Near North Side had the largest decrease, 55%, in new families at risk between 1980 and 1991.

INDICATIONS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Families often face tremendous strain. If they have economic, social and emotional supports, most can weather hardship. When support systems crumble, so will many families. The stress is sometimes taken out on children through abuse and neglect.

Several factors can prompt abuse or neglect. Mental illness, a parent's own abuse as a child, and drugs have been associated with abusive adults. Poverty and drug abuse have been linked with neglect. A 1987 study found that 65% to 75% of women served in a Chicago alcoholism treatment program were neglectful toward their children.

Whatever the contributing factors, abuse and neglect leave permanent mental and physical scars on a child.

The following is an analysis of indicated cases of abuse and neglect documented by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.

The Chicago Story

- In 1992, Chicago had a child victim rate of 19 per 1,000 children. The state rate was 12 per 1,000.
- Neglect accounted for 65% of the Chicago cases. Physical and emotional abuse accounted for 26%, and sexual abuse for 8%.

The Community Area Story

- Beverly had the lowest child victim rate in the city, 2 children per 1,000.
- Austin had the highest number of neglect cases at 712—rep-

resenting 73% of all their indicated cases.

- The three community areas with the highest poverty rate had a combined child victim rate of 69 per 1,000 — or about five times the citywide rate. The areas are the Near South Side, Oakland and Grand Boulevard.

FOSTER CARE

Some cases of family disintegration, neglect and abuse are so severe and long-term that the children must be removed from the home temporarily or permanently. The foster care system was designed as a temporary safe haven for children who are waiting for their families to recover or for an adoptive family to be found.

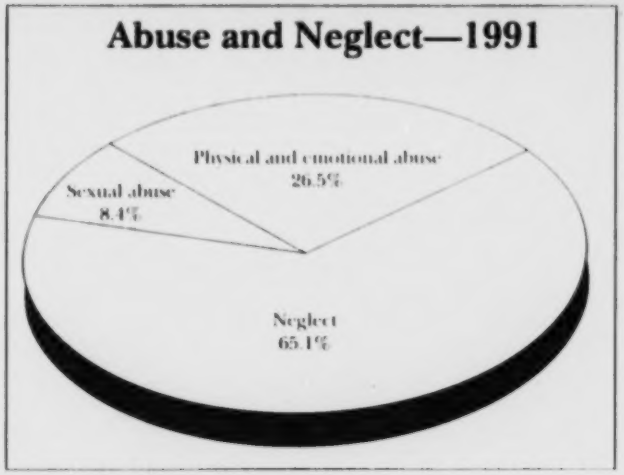
Foster families have the important and immensely difficult task of providing a warm, secure environment for a child who may be frightened, distrustful, lonely and confused. There has been tremendous pressure on the foster care system over the last decade. In Illinois there was a 132% increase in the number of children in foster care between 1985 and 1992.

The Chicago Story

- In 1992, there were 17,948 children in foster care in Chicago — about 1 in every 40 children.
- Chicago children represent about 57% of the state's children in foster placement.
- Research indicates that about 53% of foster children are placed in the home of a relative.*

The Community Area Story

- Children from the community areas of Austin, North Lawndale and Grand Boulevard make up almost a fifth of Chicago's children in foster care.
- Grand Boulevard has the largest proportion of children living in foster care, about 74 per 1,000.



Close-up on Teen Mothers

The number of births to single teens without high school diplomas is on the rise. Recognizing this, we asked free-lance writer Willie Cole, who is a member of Voices for Illinois Children's Committee of 100, to speak to two single teen moms who live in Chicago. This is her report.

"He lived for 28 hours and then he died." Veronica's voice softens as she recalls the death of her first baby. "After he died, it was hard trying to accept it. I used to cry myself to sleep. I used to wake up and go right back to sleep — crying. I was blaming myself because he was only one and a half pounds and I thought he should have been a little more, you know. But they said he wasn't that big because I wasn't eating right."

Veronica was 14 years old and she was not eating right because she had never been informed how to care for herself and her unborn child. She did have a doctor, but she says the extent of her prenatal care was simply confirmation she was three months pregnant and a prescription for iron supplements.

That also was the extent of prenatal care for Marisa. "I was five months pregnant when I first went to a doctor. He gave me my vitamins and iron pills. I went to the doctor once a month.... He told me what hospital I would have the baby at and that was all."

Marisa also was 14 when she became pregnant. It took her four months to find someone in whom she could confide. "I felt scared — alone. I was afraid to tell anyone. Just terrified. I felt like I didn't have anyone to talk to, no one I could trust."

Neither Veronica nor Marisa knew what to expect during pregnancy. Their introduction to sex education came in the middle or close to the end of their pregnancies — while attending Tesla Alternative High School, a school for pregnant teenagers. They were also counseled on how to care for their babies. Both think earlier information about sex, the consequences and options might have made a difference in their lives.

But now their lives still lie before them. Marisa had a healthy baby girl, and Veronica became pregnant again three months later. During Veronica's second pregnancy she found a

Continued on next page

Teen Mothers *Continued from previous page*

doctor who provided more pertinent prenatal information and she gave birth to a healthy boy. To escape stress at home, she moved away from her family to live at the Madonna Center of Catholic Charities, a home for pregnant girls. There, she was expected to obey curfew, clean, cook, pay her own rent and go to school.

The time away from home made a positive difference, Veronica says. She was able to make peace with her family and returned home about six months later. "It seems like everything began to change ... my whole attitude changed. My family said I seemed nicer and stuff."

Both girls receive public assistance now, but realize a public aid check and food stamps will never be enough to allow them to do all the things they wish.

For teenage moms, there is always "stuff" to deal with. "It's not easy to handle because you can't do the things that you want to do. You can't go places.... Whenever I want to go somewhere, if my baby can't go then I can't go. I see my friends having boyfriends and stuff, but when a guy finds out you have a baby, he usually turns off on you," Marisa complains.

Both girls complain about the lack of child care, not just for social occasions. Availability of affordable quality day-care greatly affects their ability to continue high school. Their parents either work or are unable to care consistently for their children for other reasons, and other relatives live too far away.

"I used to go to [William] Jones [Metropolitan] Commercial High School," says Veronica, "But now I'm going to Benjamin Mays Academy because with Jones Commercial the hours weren't right with the baby.... You can't miss more than six days out of certain classes or you will fail. Well, with me having doctor appointments and my son having doctor appointments, that was six days right there."

Veronica notes Mays is an alternative high school with flexible hours 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., hours more conducive to her needs. Because fewer credits are required, she expects to graduate in July of this year. She juggles child care around the schedules of an older sister and grandmother.

Marisa, too, has found a school, Garfield Alternative High School. But she has no siblings or grandparents, and her neighbors are not dependable or necessarily trustworthy, so her education has been drastically interrupted. She can attend classes only when she has carfare and someone to look after her child, usually a next door neighbor. And she has to keep the neighbor's involvement a secret from her mother, who does not want her to leave the baby with other people. She does not know when she'll be able to graduate.

"Right about now I would be a junior in high school, going on trips to visit college campuses. I wanted to be a pediatrician," Marisa says with a sigh. She pauses when asked if she thinks her dream is out of reach, then answers softly. "No, not really —things can still be hoped for."

As for Marisa, she hopes maybe her mother will begin to keep her child and allow her to attend night school to get a GED. She can think of no alternative or place to turn for other support services.

Still, Marisa considers herself lucky. She says about five of her close friends also have children, but many of them are homeless. "They don't have a place to go. They are in and out of shelters with their babies. Most have no one to turn to because their mothers are on drugs ...."

She leaves her thoughts unfinished, unsure what to say next, unsure of what her own future will be ....

ECONOMIC SECURITY

The economic condition of parents can have a large effect on the quality of a child's life. In our democratic society, there is an implied expectation that children are entitled to a decent life and equal educational opportunity. Yet too many poor children are denied the opportunities of their more fortunate peers.

Poverty hurts children. It can negatively affect a child's intelligence, healthy development and education. Poor children are about three times more likely than their peers to die during childhood.

Although parents are ultimately responsible for the well-being of their children, they cannot do it alone. Without a decent income, access to basic health care or affordable child care, they may be unable to meet the essential needs of their children.

CHILDREN IN POVERTY

The national gap between rich and poor grew during the 1980s. The average before-tax income of the poorest fifth of all households fell 10%, after adjusting for inflation, while the average income of the top fifth grew 30%.[1]

The 1990 census defined the poverty income for a family of four as $12,675 annually, a figure tied to no specific definition of economic hardship. Many families with incomes above the poverty line can also be described as poor because they do not have enough for basic needs.

Child poverty, as defined by the census, has increased sharply in recent years. Children are now poorer than any other group, including the elderly.

The Chicago Story

- The 1990 census reports that 592,298 people in Chicago were poor — 41% percent of them were under 17.
- 25% of all children under 17 were poor. Nationally, this figure is 20%.
- Poverty is more prevalent among blacks than other racial groups: 33% of blacks are poor, compared to 11% of whites.
- 42% of Hispanics are poor.
- There was a 17% increase in the proportion of Chicago children living in poverty between 1979 and 1989.

The Community Area Story

- Child poverty increased in most community areas.
- The number of children in poverty decreased in only 14 out of the 77 community areas.
- The three communities with the greatest proportion of children living in poverty are Oakland (84%), Grand Boulevard (82%) and the Near South Side (81%).

POVERTY AND FAMILY STRUCTURE

Families with just one parent are under particular economic stress. One salary alone is often not enough to raise a family today.

Nationally, more than half the children in female-headed families are poor. Single mothers are unlikely to receive the full court-appointed amount of child support and are likely to hold low-wage jobs. In 1992, the average female high school graduate working full time earned 30% less than her male counterpart.[2]

The Chicago Story

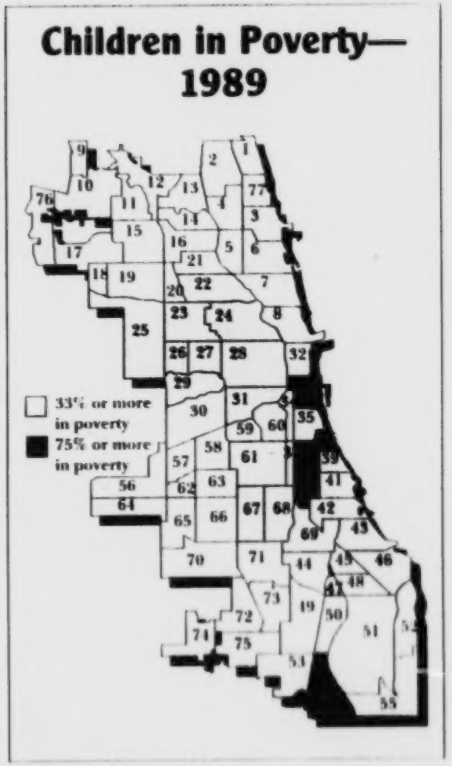
In Chicago, 71% of all families in poverty with children are headed by single females.

The Community Area Story

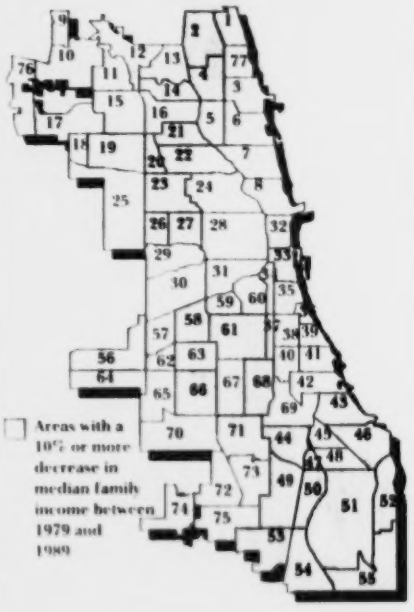
- Douglas had the highest proportion of female-headed families in poverty, with 94%.
- The proportion of female-headed families in poverty increased in about half of Chicago's community areas.
- In some community areas the proportion decreased. McKinley Park had the largest decrease in single female-headed families in poverty, with a 47% decrease between 1980 and 1990.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

Economic hardship reaches more than those families who fall below the official poverty line. The "poverty line," created in 1964, has come under fire for not reflecting the true standard of



Median Family Income



adequate income. Economic difficulties are also expressed in changes in median family income.

Nationally, the average cash income of families with children in the lowest fifth of the income distribution has dropped from more than $10,000 in 1973 to less than $8,000 in 1989 (in 1989 dollars).[10] In Chicago, once home of booming manufacturing plants, the economic crunch and the increase in retail and service jobs have driven median income downward. These jobs frequently lack health benefits, are not full-time, or pay too little to free a family from hardship.

The Chicago Story

- The median family income for a Chicago family was $30,707 in 1989.
- The median family income fell 6% between 1979 and 1989. Statewide, median family income increased 6%; nationwide, the increase was 4%.

The Community Area Story

- Median family incomes vary greatly in Chicago, with a 1989 high of $71,525 in the Loop, to a low of $5,909 in Oakland.
- The community area with the largest growth in median family income was Lincoln Park, with a 76% rise between 1979 and 1989. The community area with the greatest decrease in median family income was Riverdale, with a 55% drop.
- Median family income decreased in 64 out of the 77 community areas between 1979 and 1989.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in a community is a critical factor in community well-being. High unemployment hurts the way children of the community view work. The existence of jobs in the community seems to reduce the probability an unwed teen will give birth.

Woods & Poole Economics Inc. has estimated Cook County will lose 41,000 manufacturing jobs in the next 10 years, a decline of 9%. In contrast, the five surrounding counties are expected to gain about 15,400 manufacturing jobs.[11]

The Chicago Story

- Between 1980 and 1992 there was a 3% increase in the unemployment rate, reaching 9% in 1992. Statewide, there was a decrease of 9.6%.
- The unemployment rate has gone up and down the past 12 years — with a high exceeding 11.5% in 1982, and a low of below 8% in 1989.
- Unemployment has recently been on the rise. There was a 19% increase between 1990 and 1992.

The Community Area Story

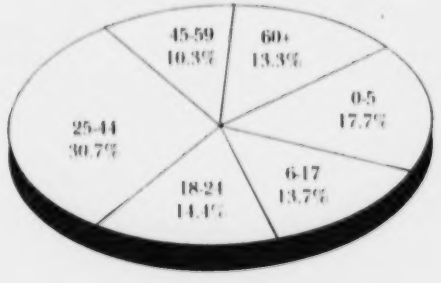
- The jobless rate improved in only three community areas between 1980 and 1992 — the Loop, Lake View and Forest Glen.
- The community area with the largest increase in unemployment was Oakland, with a 288% increase between 1980 and 1992.
- The community area with the largest decrease in unemployment was the Loop, with an 18% drop between these years.

EXCESSIVE COSTS FOR HOUSING

Adequate and affordable housing is fundamental to families. Housing costs across the city vary and may represent a serious drain on family resources.

Excessive housing costs may seriously restrict spending on basics such as food, medical care, clothing and utilities. The Department of Housing and Urban Development considers housing affordable only if it consumes less than 30% of a family's income. According to a recent Chicago survey, housing costs overall consume 22% of residents' income; but for low-income

Ages of Persons in Poverty—1990



residents, the costs consume 37%.[12] In this analysis, we review costs associated with rental housing.

The Chicago Story

- In Chicago in 1990, 79% of those families earning less than $20,000 a year paid more than 30% of their income in rent.
- Statewide, 62.5% of such families paid this excessive amount.

The Community Area Story

- In 10 community ares, 90% or more of those families earning less than $20,000 are paying excessive amounts for rent.
- Riverdale is the only community area where less than 50% of such families are paying excessive amounts for rent.

Close-up on Issues of Poverty and Race

Douglas S. Massey, Ph.D., is co-author of "American Apartheid: Segregation and the Making of the Underclass," a book which asserts there is a link between persistent poverty and deliberate segregation in U.S. cities. Massey is a professor in the Department of Sociology and the Harris School of Public Policy Studies at the University of Chicago. In this opinion piece, he examines the impact of segregation on Chicago's children.

A factor that is frequently overlooked in discussions of the multiple and growing disadvantages faced by children in urban America is residential segregation. Yet racial segregation is one of the most powerful forces determining the life chances of young people today. Segregation is important because where one lives determines so many of the forces that shape young lives.

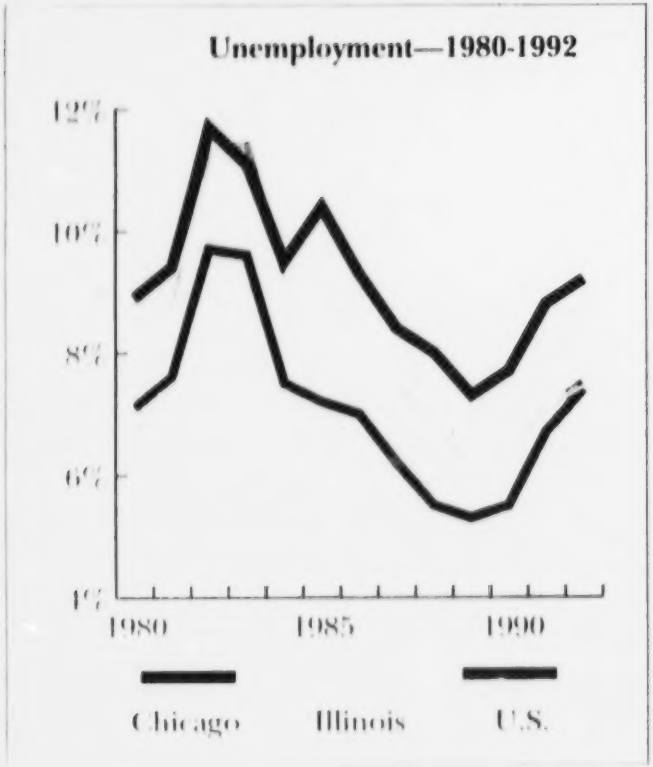
Segregation is the principal factor behind the remarkable geographic concentration of urban poverty that has taken place in recent years. Whenever the poverty rate of a segregated group rises and stays high — as happened among African Americans and Puerto Ricans during the 1970s and 1980s — poverty inevitably becomes spatially concentrated. Segregation focuses any increase in minority poverty geographically and confines it to a small set of spatially isolated, tightly clustered and racially homogenous neighborhoods, thereby promoting segregation by class as well as race.

Segregation and the concentrated poverty it creates are primary forces behind the dismal record of educational failure exhibited by inner city schools. Studies show that school segregation largely follows housing segregation, and that the concentration of poverty in schools reflects the concentration of poverty in neighborhoods. Since one of the most powerful predictors of a school's success is the relative number of poor children it contains, segregation must bear a large share of the blame for our failure to educate inner city children.

In concentrating poverty spatially, moreover, segregation also concentrates any trait that is associated with poverty. Thus, segregation also acts to concentrate single parenthood, welfare dependency, and joblessness to create a social environment within which these disadvantaged conditions are not only common, but in many cases prevail. People who are born into poor, segregated environments are unlikely to encounter role models who marry, delay childbearing, work and stay off of welfare. Growing up in such circumstances, children necessarily adopt values and behaviors that are at variance with those common in the rest of society, leading to the perpetuation of poverty.

Since drug abuse and crime are also associated with low income, by concentrating poverty, segregation also concentrates violence to create extremely harsh and increasingly dangerous neighborhoods, especially for young men. Homicide has now become the leading cause of death among young black men, and evidence shows that the level of segregation strongly predicts the black murder rate across urban America. As segregation rises, the likelihood that a black person will die violently at the hands of another rises dramatically. By concentrating deprivation spatially, segregation also drives up the rate of black infant mortality, which in some inner city areas approaches that of Third World countries.

Many of the maladies facing urban children today can thus be laid directly at the feet of segregation: educational failure, unwed parenthood, joblessness, drugs, violence and excessive mortality. The evidence is also abundant that racial segregation is not something that just "happened." Rather, white Americans historically constructed urban ghettos, and now institutionally perpetuate them, as part of a self-conscious and deliberate strategy to isolate and contain black Americans. As long as high levels of segregation continue to be imposed on one group of Americans because of the color of their skin, we cannot be a race-blind society, and a large share of America's children will



Close-up on the Working Poor

The work of fighting poverty is not as easy as finding jobs for the jobless, according to James Compton. Drawing upon a recent study's findings, the president of the Chicago Urban League calls attention to an overlooked hurdle to creating stability and economic health for Chicago's families.

For quite some time our city and our nation have been struggling with how to counteract the growth and existence of an American underclass. Two of the defining characteristics of this group of people have been their persistent poverty and their accompanying welfare dependence.

In past discussions about the problems of poverty and the underclass, the major distinction was between those who are employed and those who are not. A recently released study, "Working Poor Families in Chicago and the Chicago Metropolitan Area," tells us that a third major group of people actually exists in our society: the working poor.

According to the study, one in seven Chicago families remain poor despite the fact one family member works. For the metropolitan area as a whole, one in 12 families are among the working poor. The existence of this group challenges the simplistic notion that the problem of poverty can be solved by simply placing people in any kind of job.

Many of those attempting to reform our welfare system or to promote job creation and employment training, have assumed that the major barrier to be hurdled in terms of creating economic health and stability for families is getting people jobs. But this study shows that even when one or more individuals makes the commitment to work, those workers frequently do not attain a livable wage.

Lack of effort is not the problem. Of the working poor in Chicago, 69% worked at least 35 hours per week and almost half worked at least 50 weeks of the year. It is troubling that our economy can hold out no more hope for so many working people. That our Chicago economy continues to have so little entry-level opportunity is a major problem for those of us who would like to see welfare rolls reduced.

As the Clinton Administration begins taking steps this year to reform the welfare system, several issues will be key. First, a comprehensive government assistance program for working poor people will require a common standard for determining when a family requires government support. Currently, a bewildering set of programs exist, each with its own income eligibility rules.

Second, while job training programs to increase skill levels is part of the equation, there are probably not enough good paying jobs to go around. Consequently, government and the private sector must begin discussing how they can work together to improve the quality of jobs in the industries and occupations where most working poor now work.

And finally, state and local government, along with the private sector, must begin discussing how to create work incentives by combining housing, child care and health care support with more direct financial support.

Solving the problem of how to make work pay and how to better support those families whose wages are simply not adequate will involve changing the way we look at job creation and training, housing costs, health care, tax policy and the welfare system itself. Until we do, welfare reform will not work.

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CITY OF CHICAGO

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	13,868	12,044	49,515	52.3

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	301,114	103,845	34.5

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	57,715	5,972	103.5	
1992	59,447	6,371	107.2	3.6%

Infant Mortality[d]	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	275,709	5,092	18.5	
1988-92	294,980	4,492	15.2	-17.5%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	36,268	26,118	72.0	
1990	35,417	25,225	71.2	-1.1%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	859,523	244,821	28.5	
1990	723,482	240,968	33.3	17.0%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$32,688	$30,707	-6.1%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	134,608	8.9	124,175	9.2	3.4%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	284,156	223,651	78.7%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk[e]	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	23,052	5,153	22.4%	
1991	22,886	4,612	20.3%	-9.3%

Abuse and Neglect—1992[f]	Sexual Abuse No.	%	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	%	Neglect No.	%	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	1,133	8.4	3,573	26.5	8,789	65.1	13,495	18.7

Foster Care—1992[g]	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	723,482	17,918	24.8

ROGERS PARK (1)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	34	142	857	20.5

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	3,460	1,757	50.8

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	893	76	85.1	
1992	1,270	106	83.5	-1.9%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	4,686	70	14.9	
1988-92	6,083	59	9.7	-35.1%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change in rate
1980	252	120	47.6	
1990	554	312	56.3	18.3%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change in rate
1980	9,349	2,009	21.5	
1990	13,066	3,767	28.8	34.2%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$32,702	$27,330	-16.43%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	2,038	4.3	2,168	6.1	41.9%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	9,261	7,671	82.8%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change in rate
1980	455	40	8.8%	
1991	533	62	11.6%	32.3%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	%	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	%	Neglect No.	%	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	18	9.6	66	35.3	103	55.1	187	14.3

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	13,066	215	16.5

WEST RIDGE (2)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	NA	NA	196	[illegible]

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	5,551	1,307	23.5

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	728	53	72.8	
1992	1,146	85	74.2	1.9%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	3,984	51	12.8	
1988-92	5,537	42	7.6	-40.8%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	94	29	30.9	
1990	334	91	27.3	-11.7%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	11,255	671	6.0	
1990	14,013	2,445	17.5	192.8%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$43,713	$36,791	-15.8%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,319	2.6	1,874	5.5	111.5%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	1,979	1,445	89.3%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	369	10	2.7%	
1991	424	34	8.0%	195.9%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	8	[illegible]	23	43.4	22	41.5	53	3.8

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	14,013	27	1.9

UPTOWN (3)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	528	272	1,055	75.8

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	5,444	2,531	47.0

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	1,458	132	90.5	
1992	1,224	102	83.3	-8.0%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	7,222	121	16.8	
1988-92	6,341	90	14.2	-15.3%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	654	357	54.6	
1990	826	456	55.2	1.1%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	15,150	4,824	31.84	
1990	13,930	5,987	42.98	35.0%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$25,166	$22,378	-11.1%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	3,087	6.1	2,469	7.6	24.6%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	12,730	9,684	76.1%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	607	91	15.0%	
1991	512	72	14.1%	-6.2%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	22	6.8	108	33.3	194	59.9	324	23.3

Foster Care—1992[illegible]	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	13,930	323	23.2

LINCOLN SQUARE (4)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	136	NA	378	36.0

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	3,075	1,045	34.0

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	666	53	79.6	
1992	828	49	59.2	-25.6%
Infant Mortality	**Total Births**	**Infant Deaths**	**Rate/1,000**	**Change in rate**
1980-84	**3,435**	**45**	**13.1**	
1988-92	4,089	40	9.8	-25.3%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	150	60	40	
1990	252	130	51.6	29.0%
Kids in Poverty	**All Kids <18**	**Kids in Poverty**	**Percent**	**Change**
1980	9,109	1,105	12.13	
1990	9,746	1,902	19.52	60.9%

	1979	1989	Change
Median Family Income	$35,115	$31,103	-10.6%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,482	4.1	1,541	6.2	51.2%

	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
Excessive Income for Rental Housing	5,178	4,413	85.2%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	303	16	5.3%	
1991	373	46	12.3%	133.6%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	3	5%	37	69.8	13	24.5	53	5.4

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	9,746	40	4.1

NORTH CENTER (5)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	136	68	250	81.6

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	2,913	976	33.5

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	637	42	65.9	
1992	557	42	75.4	14.4%
Infant Mortality	**Total Births**	**Infant Deaths**	**Rate/1,000**	**Change in rate**
1980-84	**3,010**	**27**	**9.0**	
1988-92	3,022	35	11.6	29.1%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	192	97	50.5	
1990	188	97	51.6	2.1%
Kids in Poverty	**All Kids <18**	**Kids in Poverty**	**Percent**	**Change**
1980	8,753	1,383	15.8	
1990	7,394	1,380	18.7	18.1%

	1979	1989	Change
Median Family Income	$33,707	$34,739	3.1%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,261	4.6	944	5	8.7%

	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
Excessive Income for Rental Housing	3,118	2,364	75.8%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	257	33	12.8%	
1991	291	28	9.6%	-25.1%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	2	5%	23	59.0	14	35.9	39	5.3

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	7,394	75	10.1

LAKE VIEW (6)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	170	102	227	119.8

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	5,109	1,608	31.5

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	1,432	131	91.5	
1992	896	61	68.1	-25.6%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	6,748	93	13.8	
1988-92	4,922	49	10.0	-27.8%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	322	136	42.2	
1990	199	137	68.8	63.0%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	15,406	2,824	18.3	
1990	9,085	1,461	16.1	-12.3%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$36,066	$45,981	27.5%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	3,278	3.9	2,376	3.5	-10.3%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	12,523	10,477	83.7%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	684	57	8.3%	
1991	566	25	4.4%	-47.0%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	4	*b	15	34.9	24	55.8	43	4.7

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	9,085	111	12.2

LINCOLN PARK (7)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	34	34	143	47.6

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	3,459	455	13.2

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	720	56	77.8	
1992	745	47	63.1	-18.9%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	3,775	41	10.9	
1988-92	3,852	20	5.2	-52.2%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	280	201	71.8	
1990	147	105	71.4	-0.5%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	8,024	1,763	22.0	
1990	6,045	998	16.5	-24.9%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$42,669	$75,113	76.0%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,557	3.1	1,523	3.3	6.5%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	6,501	5,121	78.8%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	400	31	7.8%	
1991	438	19	4.3%	-44.0%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	7	*b	16	27.6	35	60.3	58	9.6

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	6,045	63	10.4

NEAR NORTH (8)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	379	276	718	91.2

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	3,515	1,135	32.3

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	945	131	138.6	
1992	721	82	113.7	-18.0%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	4,425	80	18.1	
1988-92	3,649	60	16.4	-9.1%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,222	1,110	90.8	
1990	678	630	92.9	2.3%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	12,596	7,198	57.2	
1990	7,187	4,387	61.0	6.8%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$40,753	$62,715	53.9%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	2,067	3.7	1,821	4.5	21.6%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	8,409	6,202	73.8%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	422	118	28.0%	
1991	294	37	12.6%	-55.0%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	16	6.5	65	26.4	165	67.1	246	34.2

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	7,187	281	39.1

EDISON PARK (9)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	34	NA*	3	**

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	332	57	17.3

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	97	4	**	
1992	149	12	80.5	**

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	530	3	**	
1988-92	661	2	**	**

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	5	0	**	
1990	0	0	**	**

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	2,562	44	1.72	
1990	1,982	24	1.21	-29.6%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$17,571	$19,535	11%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	241	2.3	161	2.7	17.4%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	278	252	90.7%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	11	2	**	
1991	15	1	**	**

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	0	**	5	**	1	**	6	**

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	1,982	5	**

NORWOOD PARK (10)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	68	NA	11	*b

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	2,062	390	18.9

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	288	14	48.6	
1992	434	31	71.4	46.9%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	1,600	12	7.5	
1988-92	2,131	22	10.3	37.7%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	17	0	*b	
1990	0	0	*b	*b

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	7,878	280	3.6	
1990	6,184	70	1.1	-68.1%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$18,042	$16,749	-7.2%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	847	2.5	634	3.1	24.0%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	1,104	1,091	98.8%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	109	2	*b	
1991	203	2	*b	*b

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	1	*b	5	*b	1	*b	7	*b

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	6,184	2	*b

JEFFERSON PARK (11)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	34	NA	10	*b

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	1,061	251	23.7

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	250	14	56.0	
1992	279	21	75.3	34.4%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	1,334	11	8.2	
1988-92	1,465	11	7.5	-8.9%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	13	13	*b	
1990	18	0	*b	*b

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	4,439	232	5.2	
1990	4,053	167	4.1	-21.2%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$13,668	$11,502	-1.9%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	508	2.4	418	3.2	33.3%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	986	912	92.5%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	117	4	*b	
1991	131	2	*b	*b

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	3	*b	3	*b	4	*b	10	2.5

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	4,053	2	*b

FOREST GLEN (12)

EDUCATION

Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
	NA*	NA*	3	*%

Student Mobility—1992-93	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
	531	175	33.0

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	146	4	*%	
1992	213	8	*%	*%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	801	7	*%	
1988-92	1,168	4	*%	*%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	6	6	*%	
1990	4	0	*%	*%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	4,211	83	1.97	
1990	3,377	24	0.71	-63.9%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$55,187	$59,825	7.8%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	345	2.2	196	2.1	-4.6%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	151	133	88.1%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	54	1	*%	
1991	96	2	*%	*%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	0	*%	1	*%	4	*%	5	*%

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	3,377	1	*%

NORTH PARK (13)

EDUCATION

Early Childhood Education—1993	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
	NA*	NA*	57	*%

Student Mobility—1992-93	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
	1,328	317	23.9

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	197	16	81.2	
1992	259	4	*%	*%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	995	7	*%	
1988-92	1,240	9	*%	*%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	31	11	*%	
1990	25	9	*%	*%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	3,047	229	7.52	
1990	3,550	302	8.51	13.1%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$45,221	$45,019	-0.4%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	373	2.9	306	3.5	20.7%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	1,159	936	80.8%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	75	2	*%	
1991	96	6	*%	*%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	1	*%	8	*%	1	*%	10	2.8

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	3,550	2	*%

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ALBANY PARK (14)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	244	136	634	59.9

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	4,209	1,360	32.3

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	957	80	83.6	
1992	1,035	73	70.5	-15.6%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	4,805	69	14.4	
1988-92	5,089	57	11.2	-22.0%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	282	101	35.8	
1990	382	129	33.8	-5.7%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	12,727	1,990	15.6	
1990	14,053	3,304	23.5	50.3%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$31,458	$30,776	-10.7%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,593	4.6	1,786	6.9	50.0%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	1,523	3,722	82.3%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	399	34	8.5%	
1991	395	54	13.7%	60.4%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	9	nb	52	48.6	46	43.0	107	7.6

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	14,053	90	6.4

PORTAGE PARK (15)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	136	NA	172	79.1

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	3,189	854	26.8

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	599	32	53.4	
1992	852	62	72.8	36.2%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	3,236	35	10.8	
1988-92	3,985	31	7.8	-28.1%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	77	22	--	
1990	85	21	--	--

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	11,424	583	5.1	
1990	10,513	709	6.7	32.2%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$40,742	$40,655	-0.2%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,427	3	1,342	4.3	43.3%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	3,611	3,064	84.2%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	286	11	3.8%	
1991	372	17	4.6%	18.8%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	8	nb	14	32.6	21	48.8	43	4.1

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	10,513	15	1.4

IRVING PARK (16)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	272	31	385	79.5

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	5,598	2,060	36.8

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	731	42	57.5	
1992	893	75	84.0	46.2%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**3,760**	**45**	**12.0**	
1988-92	4,497	43	9.6	-20.1%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	145	65	44.8	
1990	173	62	35.8	-20.1%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	**10,754**	**1,168**	**10.9**	
1990	11,437	1,564	13.7	25.9%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$36,715	$34,661	-5.6%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,582	3.9	1,721	6.3	61.5%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	1,541	3,571	78.6%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	350	21	6.0%	
1991	416	36	8.7%	44.2%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	24	32.9	25	34.3	24	32.9	73	6.4

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	11,437	63	5.5

DUNNING (17)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	34	NA[a]	71	*b

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	2,265	310	13.7

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	318	18	56.6	
1992	464	19	40.9	-27.7%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**1,784**	**10**	**5.6**	
1988-92	2,228	16	7.2	28.1%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	49	5	*b	
1990	48	19	*b	*b

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	**7,672**	**345**	**4.5**	
1990	6,811	367	5.4	19.8%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$42,559.00	$41,547.00	-2.4%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	840	2.7	835	4.3	59.3%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	1,167	1,010	86.6%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	131	3	*b	
1991	212	6	*b	*b

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	13	48.2	6	*b	8	*b	27	4.0

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	6,811	12	1.8

MONTCLARE (18)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	NA	NA	18	*b

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	668	204	30.5

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	106	1	*b	
1992	150	16	106.7	*b

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**525**	**9**	*b	
1988-92	**710**	**3**	*b	*b

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	0	0	*b	
1990	22	6	*b	*b

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	**2,129**	**173**	**8.1**	
1990	**2,029**	**154**	**7.6**	**-6.6%**

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$41,793	$40,381	-3.4%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	212	**2.3**	**279**	**5.2**	**126.1%**

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	527	465	88.2%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	19	0	*b	
1991	58	1	*b	*b

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	1	*b	3	*b	0	*b	4	*b

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	2,029	1	*b

BELMONT-CRAGIN (19)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	306	NA	339	90.4

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	5,238	1,523	29.1

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	627	35	55.8	
1992	1,083	77	71.1	27.4%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**3,246**	**23**	**7.1**	
1988-92	**4,938**	**59**	**11.9**	**68.6%**

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	123	71	57.7	
1990	187	104	55.6	-3.7%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	**10,792**	**767**	**7.1**	
1990	**13,313**	**1,429**	**10.7**	**50.5%**

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$38,729	$34,763	-10.2%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,625	**3.7**	**1,792**	**6.2**	**67.6%**

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	3,479	2,808	80.7%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	266	9	*b	
1991	453	38	8.4%	*b

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	8	*b	**43**	**44.3**	**46**	**47.4**	**97**	**7.3**

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	13,313	32	2.4

HERMOSA (20)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	136	68	437	46.7

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	2,546	748	29.4

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	372	23	61.8	
1992	607	54	89.0	43.9%

Infant Mortality	**Total Births**	**Infant Deaths**	**Rate/1,000**	**Change in rate**
1980-84	**1,911**	**28**	**14.7**	
1988-92	2,734	32	11.7	-20.1%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	141	88	61.1	
1990	259	170	65.6	7.4%

Kids in Poverty	**All Kids <18**	**Kids in Poverty**	**Percent**	**Change**
1980	**5,204**	**736**	**14.1**	
1990	7,346	1,724	23.5	66.0%

	1979	1989	Change
Median Family Income	$33,281	$29,518	-11.3%

Unemployment	**1980**	**Percent**	**1992**	**Percent**	**Change**
	741	5	982	8.8	76.0%

	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
Excessive Income for Rental Housing	1,688	1,443	85.5%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	168	22	13.1%	
1991	258	52	20.2%	53.9%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	5	**	15	48.4	11	35.5	31	4.2

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	7,346	31	4.2

AVONDALE (21)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	68	0	452	15.0

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	1,799	759	42.2

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	532	46	86.5	
1992	731	50	68.4	-20.9%

Infant Mortality	**Total Births**	**Infant Deaths**	**Rate/1,000**	**Change in rate**
1980-84	**2,726**	**34**	**12.5**	
1988-92	3,243	22	6.8	-45.6%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	199	97	18.7	
1990	360	193	53.6	10.0%

Kids in Poverty	**All Kids <18**	**Kids in Poverty**	**Percent**	**Change**
1980	**7,902**	**1,155**	**14.6**	
1990	8,315	2,046	24.6	68.3%

	1979	1989	Change
Median Family Income	$33,330	$29,432	-11.7%

Unemployment	**1980**	**Percent**	**1992**	**Percent**	**Change**
	1,418	5.3	1,262	6.6	24.5%

	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
Excessive Income for Rental Housing	3,421	2,653	77.6%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	235	27	11.5%	
1991	275	34	12.4%	7.6%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	8	**	28	46.7	24	40.0	60	7.2

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	8,315	47	5.7

LOGAN SQUARE (22)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	272	408	1,958	34.7

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	**9,732**	**4,022**	**41.3**

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	2,121	162	76.4	
1992	2,101	176	83.8	9.7%

Infant Mortality	**Total Births**	**Infant Deaths**	**Rate / 1,000**	**Change in rate**
1980-84	**9,820**	**123**	**12.5**	
1988-92	**10,628**	**115**	**10.8**	**-13.6%**

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,141	721	63.2	
1990	1,281	679	53.01	-16.1%

Kids in Poverty	**All Kids <18**	**Kids in Poverty**	**Percent**	**Change**
1980	**26,604**	**7,296**	**27.4**	
1990	**26,144**	**9,529**	**35.7**	**30.1%**

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$28,246	$23,916	-15.3%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	3,581	5.9	3,277	8.5	44.1%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	9,283	7,409	79.8%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	790	145	18.4%	
1991	801	164	20.5%	11.6%

	Sexual Abuse		Physical/Emotional Abuse		Neglect		Total	Child Victim
Abuse and Neglect—1992	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**		**Rate/1,000**
	36	**13.0**	**124**	**44.8**	**117**	**42.2**	**277**	**10.6**

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	26,144	314	12.0

HUMBOLDT PARK (23)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	374	544	2,140	42.9

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	**9,567**	**4,112**	**43.0**

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	1,799	185	102.8	
1992	1,768	203	114.8	11.7%

Infant Mortality	**Total Births**	**Infant Deaths**	**Rate / 1,000**	**Change in rate**
1980-84	**8,701**	**177**	**20.3**	
1988-92	**9,006**	**158**	**17.5**	**-13.8%**

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,305	937	71.8	
1990	1,810	1,273	70.3	-2.1%

Kids in Poverty	**All Kids <18**	**Kids in Poverty**	**Percent**	**Change**
1980	**27,297**	**9,655**	**35.4**	
1990	**25,677**	**10,914**	**42.5**	**20.2%**

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$25,177	$21,296	-15.4%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	3,486	7.5	4,229	15.7	109.3%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	6,951	5,950	85.6%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	611	178	29.1%	
1991	614	226	36.8%	26.4%

	Sexual Abuse		Physical/Emotional Abuse		Neglect		Total	Child Victim
Abuse and Neglect—1992	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**		**Rate/1,000**
	40	**9.6**	**97**	**23.2**	**282**	**67.3**	**419**	**16.3**

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	25,677	571	22.2

WEST TOWN (24)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	740	870	2,259	71.3

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	13,642	4,732	34.7

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	2,590	210	81.1	
1992	1,895	188	99.2	22.4%
Infant Mortality	**Total Births**	**Infant Deaths**	**Rate/1,000**	**Change in rate**
1980-84	**12,237**	**211**	**17.2**	
1988-92	10,138	156	15.4	-10.8%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,971	1,105	56.1	
1990	1,728	1,013	58.6	4.6%
Kids in Poverty	**All Kids <18**	**Kids in Poverty**	**Percent**	**Change**
1980	**33,668**	**13,198**	**39.2**	
1990	27,573	11,915	43.2	10.2%

	1979	1989	Change
Median Family Income	$22,586	$20,532	-9.1%

	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
Unemployment	4,075	6.1	3,944	10.2	67.2%

	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
Excessive Income for Rental Housing	10,187	9,265	91.0%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	880	214	24.3%	
1991	748	187	25.0%	2.8%

	Sexual Abuse		Physical/Emotional Abuse		Neglect		Total	Child Victim
Abuse and Neglect—1992	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		Rate/1,000
	39	12.4	115	36.6	160	51.0	314	11.4

	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
Foster Care—1992	27,573	424	15.4

AUSTIN (25)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	306	992	2,428	53.5

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	15,031	5,762	38.3

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	3,231	376	116.4	
1992	2,979	431	144.7	24.3%
Infant Mortality	**Total Births**	**Infant Deaths**	**Rate/1,000**	**Change in rate**
1980-84	**15,078**	**338**	**22.4**	
1988-92	15,218	285	18.7	-16.5%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	2,346	1,853	79.0	
1990	1,817	1,405	77.3	-2.1%
Kids in Poverty	**All Kids <18**	**Kids in Poverty**	**Percent**	**Change**
1980	**50,384**	**14,760**	**29.3**	
1990	36,707	12,838	35.0	19.4%

	1979	1989	Change
Median Family Income	$28,841	$28,192	-2.3%

	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
Unemployment	8,082	8.6	7,241	14.6	69.8%

	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
Excessive Income for Rental Housing	10,443	8,970	85.9%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	1,230	396	32.2%	
1991	1,075	331	30.8%	-4.4%

	Sexual Abuse		Physical/Emotional Abuse		Neglect		Total	Child Victim
Abuse and Neglect—1992	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		Rate/1,000
	58	6.0	203	20.9	712	73.2	973	26.5

	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
Foster Care—1992	36,707	1,229	33.5

WEST GARFIELD PARK (26)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	567	68	936	67.8

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	**3,964**	**1,277**	**32.2**

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	899	113	125.7	
1992	834	136	163.1	29.7%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	4,101	102.0	24.9	
1988-92	4,089	92	22.5	-9.5%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	971	726	74.8	
1990	635	539	84.9	13.5%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	13,772	6,399	46.5	
1990	8,144	4,648	57.1	22.8%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$19,015	$17,170	-9.7%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	2,368	10.9	1,900	22.4	105.5%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	3,514	2,936	83.6%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	338	152	45.0%	
1991	252	111	44.0%	-2.1%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	12	4.2	47	16.5	226	79.3	285	35.0

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	8,141	402	49.4

EAST GARFIELD PARK (27)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	331	170	1,020	49.1

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	**6,140**	**2,052**	**33.4**

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	853	123	144.2	
1992	869	156	179.5	24.5%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	4,054	104	25.7	
1988-92	4,198	77	18.3	-28.5%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,003	863	86.0	
1990	707	631	89.3	3.7%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	11,760	5,896	50.1	
1990	7,979	4,883	61.2	22.1%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$16,855	$14,301	-15.2%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,946	9.1	1,978	25.4	157.1%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	3,965	3,149	79.4%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	309	141	45.6%	
1991	285	103	36.1%	-20.8%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	8	nb	61	19.6	243	77.9	312	39.1

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	7,979	534	66.9#

NEAR WEST SIDE (28)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	199	795	2,493	51.9

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	7,943	2,550	32.1

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	1,669	233	139.6	
1992	1,667	229	137.4	-1.6%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**7,588**	**205**	**27.0**	
1988-92	8,122	165	20.3	-24.8%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	2,035	1,856	91.2	
1990	1,495	1,371	91.9	0.8%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	**22,297**	**13,549**	**60.8**	
1990	14,618	10,449	71.5	17.6%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$13,117	$10,268	-21.7%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	2,481	6.6	2,716	16.9	156.1%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	9,051	5,804	64.1%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	596	266	44.6%	
1991	518	176	34.0%	-23.9%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	%	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	%	Neglect No.	%	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	42	5.3	197	24.9	553	69.8	792	54.2

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	14,618	937	64.1

NORTH LAWNDALE (29)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	725	346	2,472	43.3

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	9,353	3,308	35.4

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	1,545	203	131.4	
1992	1,797	233	129.7	-1.3%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**7,649**	**183**	**23.9**	
1988-92	8,736	160	18.3	-23.5%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,919	1,563	81.5	
1990	1,663	1,377	82.8	1.7%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	**25,155**	**12,961**	**51.5**	
1990	17,423	10,984	63.0	22.4%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$17,239	$14,209	-17.6%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	4,018	10.1	3,448	22.9	126.7%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	7,133	5,951	83.4%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	557	254	45.6%	
1991	547	211	38.6%	-15.4%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	%	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	%	Neglect No.	%	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	44	8.5	120	23.2	354	68.3	518	29.7

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	17,423	961	55.2

SOUTH LAWNDALE (30)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	372	111	1,731	15.4

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	12,604	3,723	29.5

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	2,086	118	56.6	
1992	2,378	136	57.2	1.1%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	9,927	133	13.4	
1988-92	11,193	107	9.6	-28.7%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	986	352	35.7	
1990	1,252	453	36.2	1.4%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	27,017	6,748	25.0	
1990	29,195	8,212	28.1	12.6%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$28,568	$23,259	-18.6%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	4,018	7.9	3,731	11.2	41.8%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	5,678	3,787	66.7%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	732	96	13.1%	
1991	836	135	16.1%	23.1%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	21	12.1	66	38.2	86	49.7	173	5.9

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	29,195	134	4.6

LOWER WEST SIDE (31)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	391	184	1,388	63.0

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	6,936	2,388	34.4

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	1,256	79	62.9	
1992	1,382	79	57.2	-9.1%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	6,070	61	10.0	
1988-92	7,130	75	10.5	4.7%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	791	280	35.4	
1990	906	299	33	-6.8%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	16,304	4,886	30.0	
1990	16,732	5,994	35.8	19.5%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$25,220	$22,128	-12.3%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	3,111	10.2	2,075	10.2	0.0%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	1,685	2,899	61.9%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	407	79	19.4%	
1991	512	116	22.7%	16.7%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	15	10.0	50	33.3	85	56.7	150	9.0

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	16,732	92	5.5

LOOP (32)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	NA[a]	NA[a]	7	*[b]

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	NA[a]	NA[a]	NA[a]

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	41	5	*[b]	
1992	189	11	58.2	*[b]
Infant Mortality	**Total Births**	**Infant Deaths**	**Rate/1,000**	**Change in rate**
1980-84	**384**	**3**	*[b]	
1988-92	767	5	*[b]	*[b]

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	8	0	*[b]	
1990	0	0	*[b]	*[b]
Kids in Poverty	**All Kids <18**	**Kids in Poverty**	**Percent**	**Change**
1980	197	35	17.8	
1990	561	49	8.7	-50.9%

	1979	1989	Change
Median Family Income	$46,640	$71,525	53.4%

	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
Unemployment	242	3.9	273	3.2	-18.0%

	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
Excessive Income for Rental Housing	803	638	79.5%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	28	3	*[b]	
1991	119	0	*[b]	*[b]

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	%	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	%	Neglect No.	%	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	15	4.0	134	36.0	223	6.0	372	663.1

	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
Foster Care—1992	561	19	33.9

NEAR SOUTH SIDE (33)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	34	190	529	42.3

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	569	194	34.8

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	220	24	109.1	
1992	246	27	109.8	0.6%
Infant Mortality	**Total Births**	**Infant Deaths**	**Rate/1,000**	**Change in rate**
1980-84	**957**	**33**	**34.5**	
1988-92	1,153	27	23.4	-32.1%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	182	166	91.2	
1990	284	258	90.9	-0.4%
Kids in Poverty	**All Kids <18**	**Kids in Poverty**	**Percent**	**Change**
1980	3,067	1,520	49.6	
1990	2,565	2,076	80.9	63.3%

	1979	1989	Change
Median Family Income	$12,754	$7,576	-40.6%

	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
Unemployment	430	9.6	377	20.6	114.6%

	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
Excessive Income for Rental Housing	1,947	1,081	55.5%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	73	25	*[b]	
1991	80	21	*[b]	*[b]

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	%	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	%	Neglect No.	%	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	20	4.6	144	32.9	274	62.6	438	170.8

	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
Foster Care—1992	2,565	189	73.7

ARMOUR SQUARE (34)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	31	68	222	16.0

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	932	230	24.7

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	194	15	77.3	
1992	187	21	112.3	45.2%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	900	19	21.1	
1988-92	929	12	12.9	-38.8%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	141	74	52.5	
1990	165	112	67.9	29.3%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	3,223	1,095	34.0	
1990	2,253	1,073	47.6	40.2%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$26,482	$21,157	-20.1%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	411	**4.2**	**461**	**10.1**	**140.5%**

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	1,963	1,097	55.9%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	69	13	**	
1991	80	10	**	**

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	1	**	15	45.5	17	51.5	33	14.7

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	2,253	36	16.0

DOUGLAS (35)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	136	238	1,739	21.5

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	6,313	2,180	34.5

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	834	110	131.9	
1992	820	128	156.1	18.4%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**3,853**	**91**	**23.6**	
1988-92	**4,081**	**85**	**20.8**	**-11.8%**

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	925	768	83.0	
1990	1,122	1,053	93.9	13.0%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	**10,981**	**6,717**	**61.2**	
1990	**9,414**	**6,784**	**72.1**	**17.8%**

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$14,934	$10,577	-29.2%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,419	**5.5**	**1,572**	**14.7**	**167.3%**

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	6,929	3,892	56.2%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	293	106	36.2%	
1991	263	81	30.8%	-14.9%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	9	**	29	20.4	104	73.2	142	15.1

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	9,414	469	49.8

OAKLAND (36)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	406	64	404	116.3

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	1,556	582	37.4

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	560	107	191.1	
1992	322	55	170.8	-10.6%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	2,498	58	23.2	
1988-92	1,530	41	26.8	15.4%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	820	720	87.8	
1990	364	282	77.5	-11.8%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	7,993	5,699	71.3	
1990	3,587	2,999	83.6	17.3%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$9,670	$5,909	-38.9%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	982	10.1	743	39.2	288.1%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	2,036	1,171	57.7%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	221	126	57.0%	
1991	84	44	*%	*%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	%	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	%	Neglect No.	%	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	7	*%	19	26.8	45	63.4	71	19.8

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	3,587	185	51.6

FULLER PARK (37)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	34	34	176	38.6

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	1,445	495	34.2

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	129	16	124.0	
1992	124	27	217.7	75.6%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	567	13	22.9	
1988-92	630	19	30.2	-31.5%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	159	103	64.8	
1990	95	89	*%	*%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,964	1,042	53.1	
1990	1,253	827	66.0	24.4%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$18,800	$13,314	-29.2%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	390	9.5	258	19.8	108.4%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	942	772	82.0%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	47	25	*%	
1991	54	18	*%	*%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	%	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	%	Neglect No.	%	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	1	*%	2	*%	21	87.5	24	19.2

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	1,253	53	42.3

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GRAND BOULEVARD (38)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	600	568	2,175	53.7

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	4,872	2,063	42.3

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	1,372	227	165.5	
1992	1,236	217	175.6	6.1%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	6,072	163	26.8	
1988-92	6,125	168	27.4	2.9%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,808	1,531	84.7	
1990	1,692	1,583	93.6	10.5%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	19,965	13,466	67.5	
1990	13,557	11,158	82.3	22.0%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$12,091	$8,371	-30.8%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	3,060	8.4	2,396	29	245.2%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	9,343	6,258	67.0%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	528	265	50.2%	
1991	347	173	49.9%	-0.7%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	43	5.0	179	20.9	635	74.1	857	38.2

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	13,557	999	73.7

KENWOOD (39)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	34	34	250	27.2

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	2,113	746	35.3

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	402	51	126.9	
1992	331	48	145.0	14.3%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	1,868	52	27.8	
1988-92	1,644	36	21.9	-21.3%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	276	223	80.8	
1990	229	205	89.5	10.8%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	5,140	1,646	32.0	
1990	3,890	1,540	39.6	23.6%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$28,098	$31,954	13.7%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,023	5.9	612	7.2	22.0%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	3,649	2,869	78.6%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	170	33	19.4%	
1991	134	32	23.9%	23.0%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	5	nb	18	9.6	164	87.7	187	48.1

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	3,890	189	48.6

WASHINGTON PARK (40)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	140	323	1,202	63.5

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	5,076	1,959	38.6

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	931	152	163.3	
1992	668	119	178.1	9.1%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	3,883	101	26.0	
1988-92	3,686	87	23.6	-9.3%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,131	983	86.9	
1990	901	811	90.0	3.6%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	11,772	7,084	60.2	
1990	7,182	5,418	75.4	25.4%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$14,202	$9,657	-32.0%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,844	8.5	1,411	26.2	208.2%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	1,507	3,339	74.1%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	332	159	47.9%	
1991	181	84	46.4%	-3.1%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	17	6.5	64	24.6	179	68.9	260	36.2

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	7,182	161	61.2#

HYDE PARK (41)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	NA*	20	105	19.1

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	1,962	318	16.2

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	394	26	66.0	
1992	343	34	99.1	50.2%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	1,905	35	18.4	
1988-92	1,893	24	12.7	-31.0%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	144	94	65.3	
1990	75	22	**	**

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	4,997	705	14.1	
1990	3,979	559	14.1	-0.4%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$38,501	$41,992	9.1%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	970	3.6	831	4.8	33.3%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	4,108	3,554	86.5%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	214	8	**	
1991	174	14	8.0%	**

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	5	**	14	24.6	38	66.7	57	14.3

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	3,979	41	10.3

WOODLAWN (42)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	363	170	733	72.7

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	5,347	2,276	42.6

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	722	105	145.4	
1992	736	113	153.5	5.6%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	3,590	86	24.0	
1988-92	3,789	89	23.5	-2.0%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	784	615	78.4	
1990	613	449	73.3	-6.6%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	10,744	5,061	47.1	
1990	7,505	3,707	49.4	4.9%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$18,360	$17,711	-3.5%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	2,452	9.2	1,983	20.1	118.5%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	5,793	4,568	78.9%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	251	77	30.7%	
1991	249	98	39.4%	28.3%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	%	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	%	Neglect No.	%	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	34	11.6	66	22.5	193	65.9	293	39.0

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	7,505	424	56.5

SOUTH SHORE (43)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	136	108	1,187	15.8

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	5,795	2,315	40.0

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	1,638	230	140.4	
1992	1,337	202	151.1	7.6%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	7,300	177	24.2	
1988-92	6,655	132	19.8	-18.2%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,051	784	74.6	
1990	1,163	931	80.1	7.3%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	23,040	7,098	30.8	
1990	16,354	6,386	39.1	26.7%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$27,802	$23,690	-14.8%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	5,004	8.8	3,753	12.7	44.3%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	9,778	8,655	88.5%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	690	136	19.7%	
1991	542	138	25.5%	29.2%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	%	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	%	Neglect No.	%	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	32	10.8	68	23.0	196	66.2	296	18.1

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	16,354	363	22.2

CHATHAM (44)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	136	68	332	61.5

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	3,930	906	23.1

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	662	89	134.4	
1992	583	85	145.8	8.5%
Infant Mortality	**Total Births**	**Infant Deaths**	**Rate/1,000**	**Change in rate**
1980-84	2,918	81	27.8	
1988-92	2,982	56	18.8	-32.4%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	273	232	85.0	
1990	302	257	85.1	0.11%
Kids in Poverty	**All Kids <18**	**Kids in Poverty**	**Percent**	**Change**
1980	9,229	1,803	19.5	
1990	7,647	1,717	22.5	14.9%

	1979	1989	Change
Median Family Income	$32,725	$29,258	-10.6%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	2,430	7.4	1,888	10.2	37.8%

	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
Excessive Income for Rental Housing	1,239	3,472	81.9%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	313	61	19.5%	
1991	242	41	16.9%	-13.1%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	21	11.1	39	20.5	130	68.4	190	24.9

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	7,647	131	17.1

AVALON PARK (45)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	34	68	89	**

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	2,100	608	29.0

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	184	30	163.0	
1992	190	32	168.4	3.3%
Infant Mortality	**Total Births**	**Infant Deaths**	**Rate/1,000**	**Change in rate**
1980-84	934	24	25.7	
1988-92	962	25	26.0	1.1%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	103	83	80.6	
1990	68	68	**	**
Kids in Poverty	**All Kids <18**	**Kids in Poverty**	**Percent**	**Change**
1980	9,387	571	6.1	
1990	2,702	519	19.2	215.9%

	1979	1989	Change
Median Family Income	$42,146	$39,733	-5.7%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	668	6.4	597	9.3	45.3%

	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
Excessive Income for Rental Housing	465	358	77.0%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	76	15	**	
1991	88	17	**	**

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	3	**	6	**	10	52.6	19	7.0

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	2,702	32	11.8

SOUTH CHICAGO (46)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	102	386	877	55.6

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	4,292	1,460	34.0

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	1,014	80	78.9	
1992	907	89	98.1	24.4%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	4,737	82	17.3	
1988-92	4,859	94	19.3	11.8%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	388	268	69.1	
1990	732	484	66.1	-4.3%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	16,017	3,309	20.7	
1990	12,900	4,622	35.8	73.4%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$34,845	$26,215	-24.8%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	2,259	7	2,657	14.7	110.0%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	2,903	2,690	92.7%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	351	77	21.9%	
1991	350	72	20.6%	-6.2%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	19	11.1	47	27.5	105	61.4	171	13.3

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	12,900	177	13.7

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BURNSIDE (47)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	31	N/A	70	*b

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	647	237	36.6

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	81	9	*b	
1992	71	14	*b	*b

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	373	12	32.2	
1988-92	356	2	*b	*b

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	36	22	*b	
1990	53	36	*b	*b

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,571	354	22.5	
1990	1,116	383	34.3	52.3%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$35,907	$30,179	-16.0%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	235	9.1	263	16	75.8%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	178	178	100.0%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	31	14	*b	
1991	19	5	*b	*b

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	1	*b	9	*b	16	61.5	26	23.3

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	1,116	8	*b

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CALUMET HEIGHTS (48)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	68	NA*	60	**

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	1,315	231	17.6

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	264	32	121.2	
1992	219	28	127.9	5.5%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**1,201**	**26**	**21.6**	
1988-92	1,174	16	13.6	-37.1%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	62	24	**	
1990	28	11	**	**

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	**6,010**	**515**	**8.6**	
1990	8,898	509	13.1	52.4%

	1979	1989	Change
Median Family Income	$46,223	$42,454	-8.2%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	831	5.5	886	9	63.6%

	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
Excessive Income for Rental Housing	176	383	80.5%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	121	20	16.5%	
1991	107	15	14.0%	-15.2%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	4	**	10	29.4	20	58.8	34	8.7

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	3,898	26	6.7

ROSELAND (49)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	312	530	829	101.6

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	6,733	2,788	41.4

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	1,275	179	140.4	
1992	1,153	174	150.9	7.5%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**5,672**	**144**	**25.4**	
1988-92	5,602	136	24.3	-4.4%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	689	457	66.3	
1990	642	526	81.9	23.5%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	**21,956**	**4,979**	**22.7**	
1990	15,321	4,177	27.3	20.2%

	1979	1989	Change
Median Family Income	$35,148	$31,106	-11.5%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	3,838	8.4	3,839	14.4	71.4%

	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
Excessive Income for Rental Housing	3,043	2,671	87.8%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	569	152	26.7%	
1991	452	119	26.3%	-1.5%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	17	5.5	65	21.0	227	73.5	309	20.2

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	15,321	330	21.5

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PULLMAN (50)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	68	NA	146	46.5

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	1,677	562	33.5

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	171	21	122.8	
1992	177	17	96.0	-21.8%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	800	13	16.3	
1988-92	938	20	21.3	31.2%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	66	39	[illegible]	
1990	114	71	62.3	[illegible]

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	3,351	575	17.2	
1990	2,525	776	30.7	79.1%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$37,235	$31,739	-14.8%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	630	8.4	479	10.8	28.6%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	627	517	82.5%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	65	17	[illegible]	
1991	82	15	[illegible]	[illegible]

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	3	#s	2	#s	13	72.2	18	7.1#

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	2,525	28	11.1

SOUTH DEERING (51)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	136	170	305	100.3

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	1,786	541	30.3

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	354	41	115.8	
1992	367	45	122.6	5.9%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	1,628	42	25.8	
1988-92	1,727	26	15.1	-41.6%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	179	94	52.5	
1990	205	145	70.7	34.7%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	6,739	1,135	16.8	
1990	5,426	1,454	26.8	59.1%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$37,380	$31,429	-15.9%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,132	8.4	912	10.7	27.4%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	943	582	61.7%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	141	28	19.9%	
1991	115	24	20.9%	5.0%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	29	27.4	20	18.9	57	53.8	106	19.5

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	5,426	56	10.3

EASTSIDE (52)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-k or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	102	NA	180	56.7

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	2,485	711	28.6

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	260	16	61.5	
1992	352	16	45.5	-26.1%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	1,310	9	**	
1988-92	1,753	21	12	**

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	22	11	**	
1990	128	58	45.3	**

Kids in Poverty	All Kids < 18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	5,242	417	8.0	
1990	5,335	960	18.0	126.3%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$42,795	$31,806	-25.7%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	726	4.3	785	8.5	97.7%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	1,070	758	70.8%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	114	8	**	
1991	111	11	9.9%	**

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate / 1,000
	2	**	4	**	6	**	12	2.3

Foster Care—1992	Children < 18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	5,335	14	2.6

WEST PULLMAN (53)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-k or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	136	170	366	51.1

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	5,164	1,755	34.0

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	978	125	127.8	
1992	908	160	176.2	37.9%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	4,522	113	25.0	
1988-92	4,459	98	22.0	-12.1%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	480	310	64.6	
1990	394	289	73.4	13.6%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids < 18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	18,184	3,307	18.2	
1990	13,194	3,415	25.9	42.3%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$36,980	$33,065	-10.6%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	2,504	8.7	2,731	14.5	66.7%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	1,671	1,350	80.8%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	347	111	32.9%	
1991	335	104	31.0%	-5.3%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate / 1,000
	13	6.1	45	20.9	157	73.0	215	16.3

Foster Care—1992	Children < 18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	13,194	254	19.3

RIVERDALE (54)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	148	68	222	66.4

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	2,392	718	30.0

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	352	50	150.6	
1992	359	58	161.6	7.3%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	1,502	27	18.0	
1988-92	1,667	23	13.8	-23.3% %

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	528	427	80.9	
1990	555	485	87.4	8.1%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	6,682	3,517	52.6	
1990	4,917	3,724	75.7	43.9%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$16,123	$7,360	-53.2%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	914	11.8	804	29.5	150.0%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	1,933	686	35.5%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	111	56	50.5%	
1991	99	48	n/a	n/a

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	%	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	%	Neglect No.	%	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	12	15.4	20	25.6	46	59.0	78	15.9

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	4,917	128	26.0

HEGEWISCH (55)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	34	NA	80	n/a

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	818	152	18.6

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	122	13	106.6	
1992	110	6	n/a	n/a

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**604**	**4**	n/a	
1988-92	**582**	**6**	n/a	n/a

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	0	0	n/a	
1990	13	7	n/a	n/a

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	**2,829**	**123**	**4.4**	
1990	**2,163**	**224**	**10.4**	**138.2%**

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$14,709	$30,797	-17.7%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	385	**4.2**	**358**	**7.4**	**76.2%**

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	306	194	63.4%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	58	3	n/a	
1991	33	0	n/a	n/a

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	%	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	%	Neglect No.	%	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	0	n/a	4	n/a	2	n/a	6	n/a

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	2,163	3	n/a

GARFIELD RIDGE (56)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	68	74	361	39.3

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	1,965	427	21.7

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	428	34	79.4	
1992	425	36	84.7	6.6%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	2,018	25	12.4	
1988-92	2,317	25	10.8	-12.9%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	226	133	58.9	
1990	185	134	72.4	23.1%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	9,150	1,187	13.0	
1990	7,137	1,259	17.6	36.0%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$42,961	$38,140	-11.2%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,484	4.9	957	5.8	18.4%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	1,288	928	72.1%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	195	36	18.5%	
1991	211	26	12.3%	-33.3%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	7	**	11	31.4	17	48.6	35	4.9

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	7,137	43	6.0

ARCHER HEIGHTS (57)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	NA	NA	22	**

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	769	168	21.8

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	114	6	**	
1992	221	13	58.8	**

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	553	2	**	
1988-92	994	7	**	**

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	6	0	**	
1990	6	6	**	**

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,772	100	5.6	
1990	1,724	64	3.7	-34.2%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$40,442	$37,744	-6.7%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	304	3.7	282	5.8	56.8%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	372	273	73.4%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	60	2	**	
1991	88	6	**	**

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	0	**	1	**	1	**	2	**

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	1,724	14	8.1

BRIGHTON PARK (58)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	136	NA	392	34.7

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	3,594	951	26.5

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	429	35	81.6	
1992	701	43	61.3	-24.8%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	2,415	33	13.7	
1988-92	3,276	41	12.5	-8.4%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	153	72	47.1	
1990	210	103	49.1	4.2%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids < 18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	6,969	883	12.7	
1990	8,425	1,559	18.5	46.1%

	1979	1989	Change
Median Family Income	$35,703	$30,677	-14.1%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,170	4.7	1,083	7	48.9%

	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
Excessive Income for Rental Housing	2,400	1,655	69.0%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	201	10	5.0%	
1991	281	39	13.9%	179.0%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	10	20.8	20	41.7	18	37.5	48	5.7

Foster Care—1992	Children < 18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	8,425	37	4.4

MCKINLEY PARK (59)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	68	NA	116	58.6

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	1,201	455	37.9

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	244	18	73.8	
1992	286	22	76.9	4.3%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	1,106	17	15.4	
1988-92	1,335	10	7.5	-51.3%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	96	76	79.2	
1990	100	42	42	-47.0%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	3,571	689	19.3	
1990	3,790	570	15.0	-22.0%

	1979	1989	Change
Median Family Income	$34,800	$31,597	-9.2%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	499	4.9	424	6.7	36.7%

	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
Excessive Income for Rental Housing	953	715	75.0%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	107	17	15.9%	
1991	122	19	15.6%	-2.0%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	6	nb	9	nb	11	42.3	26	6.9

Foster Care—1992	Children < 18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	3,790	17	4.5

BRIDGEPORT (60)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	68	102	335	50.8

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	3,451	1,290	37.4

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	521	36	69.1	
1992	602	46	76.4	10.6%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**2,483**	**38**	**15.3**	
1988-92	3,058	19	6.2	-59.4%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	282	161	57.1	
1990	164	79	48.2	-15.6%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	8,434	1,868	22.2	
1990	7,597	1,557	20.5	-7.5%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$33,076	$30,275	-8.5%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,255	5.3	1,098	7.4	39.6%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	2,865	1,845	64.4%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	210	30	14.3%	
1991	270	47	17.4%	21.9%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	4	%	13	27.7	30	63.8	47	6.2

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	7,597	53	7.0

NEW CITY (61)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	437	136	2,046	28.0

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	7,691	3,415	44.4

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	1,462	119	81.4	
1992	1,666	176	105.6	29.8%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**7,171**	**127**	**17.7**	
1988-92	8,341	130	15.6	-12.0%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	982	625	63.7	
1990	1,300	826	63.5	-0.2%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	19,932	6,163	30.9	
1990	20,436	8,939	43.7	41.5%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$26,858	$20,852	-22.4%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	2,809	7.4	3,084	14.9	101.4%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	5,252	4,270	81.3%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	495	113	22.8%	
1991	571	156	27.3%	19.7%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	51	9.2	135	24.3	369	66.5	555	27.2

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	20,436	427	20.9

WEST ELSDON (62)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	NA*	NA*	11	*b

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	1,140	229	20.1

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	152	11	72.4	
1992	159	9	*b	*b

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	673	17	25.3	
1988-92	745	6	*b	*b

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	10	0	*b	
1990	14	0	*b	*b

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	2,395	141	5.9	
1990	2,245	116	5.2	-12.3%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$41,018	$37,426	-8.8%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	335	3.1	312	5.3	71.0%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	256	204	79.7%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	68	2	*b	
1991	62	3	*b	*b

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	0	*b	1	*b	1	*b	2	*b

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	2,245	3	*b

GAGE PARK (63)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	68	NA*	331	20.4

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	3,253	876	26.9

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	384	29	75.5	
1992	646	36	55.7	-26.2%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	1,852	27	14.6	
1988-92	2,747	25	9.1	-37.6%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	75	21	*b	
1990	187	71	39.6	*b

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	5,507	515	9.4	
1990	7,506	1,186	15.8	69.0%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$38,067	$31,613	-9.1%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	909	4.6	1,068	8.4	82.6%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	1,339	1,028	76.8%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	162	9	*b	
1991	206	21	10.2%	*b

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	7	*b	15	31.3	26	54.2	48	6.4

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	7,506	26	3.5

CLEARING (64)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	31	NA*	36	*b

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	1,280	325	25.4

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	286	20	69.9	
1992	263	16	60.8	-13.0%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	1,362	12	8.8	
1988-92	1,354	9	*b	*b

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	12	5	*b	
1990	34	26	*b	*b

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	5,317	288	5.4	
1990	4,380	208	4.8	-12.4%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$13,830	$39,523	-9.8%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	772	4.3	509	4.4	2.3%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	714	592	82.9%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	117	3	*b	
1991	122	8	*b	*b

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	4	*b	5	*b	9	*b	18	4.1

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	1,380	8	*b

WEST LAWN (65)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	NA*	NA*	94	*b

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	932	189	20.3

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	250	16	64.0	
1992	283	12	42.4	-33.8%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	1,208	12	9.9	
1988-92	1,425	9	*b	*b

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	25	5	*b	
1990	17	10	*b	*b

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	5,098	270	5.30	
1990	4,875	414	8.49	60.2%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$11,800	$10,687	-9.2%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	677	3.3	518	4.5	36.4%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	690	614	89.0%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	111	7	*b	
1991	120	2	*b	*b

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	4	*b	3	*b	0	*b	7	*b

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	1,875	1	*b

CHICAGO LAWN (66)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	102	102	1,018	19.5

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	5,036	1,523	30.3

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	727	45	61.9	
1992	1,291	107	82.7	33.6%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	3,842	51	13.3	
1988-92	5,998	76	12.7	-4.6%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	215	88	40.9	
1990	570	227	39.8	-2.7%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	11,789	1,677	14.2	
1990	15,771	4,009	25.4	78.6%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$36,661	$30,765	-16.1%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,441	4	2,149	9.1	127.5%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	3,962	3,175	80.1%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	259	32	12.4%	
1991	477	75	15.7%	27.3%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	%	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	%	Neglect No.	%	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	27	13.9	53	27.2	115	59.0	195	12.4

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	15,771	130	8.2

WEST ENGLEWOOD (67)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	306	543	1,329	63.9

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	8,831	3,459	39.2

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	1,650	239	144.8	
1992	1,595	237	148.6	2.6%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	7,525	179	23.8	
1988-92	8,037	177	22.0	-7.4%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,653	1,258	76.1	
1990	1,074	903	84.1	10.5%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	25,400	10,056	39.6	
1990	18,040	7,231	40.1	1.3%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$24,214	$23,609	-2.5%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	4,567	11.4	4,162	20	75.4%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	3,396	3,068	90.3%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	648	267	41.2%	
1991	550	167	30.4%	-26.3%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	%	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	%	Neglect No.	%	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	30	5.8	102	19.8	383	74.4	515	28.6

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	18,040	550	30.5

ENGLEWOOD (68)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	612	340	1,797	53.0

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	9,117	3,634	39.9

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	1,511	211	156.1	
1992	1,278	183	143.2	-8.3%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	7,225	161	22.3	
1988-92	6,737	169	25.1	12.6%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,692	1,383	81.7	
1990	1,323	1,185	89.6	9.6%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	22,182	10,706	48.3	
1990	16,877	9,251	54.8	13.6%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$18,419	$15,615	-15.4%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	3,368	8.5	3,661	22.4	163.5%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	6,967	5,559	79.8%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	599	239	39.9%	
1991	423	167	39.5%	-1.1%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	39	7.1	140	25.5	371	67.5	550	32.6

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	16,877	650	38.5

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GREATER GRAND CROSSING (69)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	238	511	945	79.3

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	3,955	1,512	38.2

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980	842	93	110.5	
1992	916	134	146.3	32.5%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate / 1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	3,920	113	28.8	
1988-92	4,415	95	21.5	-25.4%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	618	522	84.5	
1990	769	659	85.7	1.5%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	12,104	4,304	35.6	
1990	9,875	4,457	45.1	26.9%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$24,523	$22,931	-6.5%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	2,710	7.9	2,147	13.9	76.0%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	5,528	4,487	81.2%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	317	68	21.5%	
1991	297	97	32.7%	52.3%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	19	10.2	48	25.7	120	64.2	187	19.0

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate / 1,000
	9,875	338	34.2

ASHBURN (70)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	34	NA	130	26.2

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	2,546	431	16.9

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	414	22	53.1	
1992	543	48	88.4	66.4%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	2,006	20	10.0	
1988-92	2,552	17	6.7	-33.2%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	29	13	*b	
1990	66	19	*b	*b

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	9,829	312	3.2	
1990	8,523	606	7.1	124.3%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$17,512	$13,109	-9.3%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,094	3.4	815	4.4	29.4%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	482	460	95.4%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	150	5	*b	
	188	14	7.4%	*b

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	6	*b	6	*b	7	*b	19	2.2

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	8,523	8	*b

AUBURN GRESHAM (71)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	272	368	877	73.0

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	6,586	2,373	36.0

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	1,434	197	137.4	
1992	1,213	162	133.6	-2.8%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	6,161	146	23.7	
1988-92	6,107	140	22.9	-3.3%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	550	412	74.9	
1990	654	559	85.5	14.1%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	21,779	3,810	17.5	
1990	16,570	4,472	27.0	54.3%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$35,743	$31,305	-12.4%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	4,048	8.7	3,779	13.1	50.6%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	4,481	3,872	86.4%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	590	117	21.9%	
1991	493	125	25.4%	1.8%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	49	12.5	84	21.4	259	66.1	392	23.7

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	16,570	378	22.8

BEVERLY (72)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	34	NA*	45	*b

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	1,616	179	11.1

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	332	17	51.2	
1992	323	18	55.7	8.8%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**1,700**	**20**	**11.8**	
1988-92	**1,674**	**16**	**9.6**	**-18.8%**

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	42	24	*b	
1990	41	19	*b	*b

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	**6,735**	**300**	**4.5**	
1990	**6,225**	**318**	**5.1**	**14.8%**

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$51,804	$54,995	6.2%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	449	**2.6**	**515**	**4.3**	**65.4%**

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	406	329	81.0%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	113	8	*b	
1991	133	14	10.5%	*b

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	2	*b	8	*b	3	*b	13	2.1

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	6,225	10	1.6

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS (73)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	136	34	259	65.6

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	**3,550**	**1,043**	**29.4**

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	628	67	106.7	
1992	551	68	123.4	15.7%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**2,813**	**66**	**23.5**	
1988-92	**2,781**	**56**	**20.1**	**-14.2%**

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	208	154	74.0	
1990	186	120	64.5	-12.9%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	**11,804**	**1,651**	**14.0**	
1990	**7,690**	**1,331**	**17.3**	**23.7%**

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$10,777	$37,184	8.8%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	2,274	**6.5**	**1,864**	**11.1**	**70.8%**

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	860	651	75.7%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	311	81	26.0%	
1991	225	39	17.3%	-33.5%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	12	9.3	11	8.5	106	82.2	129	16.8

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	7,690	94	12.2#

MOUNT GREENWOOD (74)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	68	N/A	13	*b

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	**1,673**	**324**	**19.4**

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	236	8	*b	
1992	241	12	49.2	*b

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**1,209**	**14**	**11.6**	
1988-92	**1,267**	**17**	**13.4**	**15.9%**

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	10	0	*b	
1990	25	19	*b	*b

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	5,001	152	3.0	
1990	4,498	217	4.8	58.7%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$43,164	$46,651	8.1%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	436	2.8	272	2.8	0.00

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	342	310	90.6%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	93	6	*b	
1991	90	3	*b	*b

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	2	*b	2	*b	3	*b	7	*b

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	1,498	7	*b

MORGAN PARK (75)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-k	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	31	34	161	42.2

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	**1,275**	**252**	**19.8**

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	559	65	116.3	
1992	478	65	136.0	17.0%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	**2,426**	**49**	**20.2**	
1988-92	**2,333**	**38**	**16.3**	**-19.4%**

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	139	93	66.9	
1990	123	110	89.4	33.7%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	**8,986**	**1,213**	**13.5**	
1990	**7,184**	**1,106**	**15.4**	**14.0%**

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$41,321	$41,209	-0.3%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	1,536	**7.1**	**1,085**	**8.4**	**18.3%**

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	879	750	85.3%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	213	41	19.2%	
1991	172	23	13.4%	-30.5%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	8	*b	25	31.7	46	58.2	79	16.0

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	7,184	56	7.8

O'HARE (76)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	NA	NA	15	*b

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	560	161	28.7

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	131	9	*b	
1992	125	12	96.0	*b

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	785	12	15.3	
1988-92	788	4	*b	*b

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	0	0	*b	
1990	9	0	*b	*b

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	1,589	31	2.0	
1990	1,227	42	3.4	75.5%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$41,581	$43,075	3.6%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	303	3.1	278	3.8	22.6%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	601	601	100.0%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	84	1	*b	
1991	115	0	*b	*b

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	0	*b	0	*b	1	*b	1	*b

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	1,227	0	*b

EDGEWATER (77)

EDUCATION

	Children in Pre-K	Children in Head Start	3- to 5-year-olds in poverty	% of children in poverty in Pre-K or HS
Early Childhood Education—1993	0	102	545	18.7

	Enrollment	No. of ins and outs	Percent
Student Mobility—1992-93	3,510	1,759	50.1

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight	Total Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980	919	75	81.6	
1992	1,032	81	78.5	-3.8%

Infant Mortality	Total Births	Infant Deaths	Rate/1,000	Change in rate
1980-84	4,915	71	14.4	
1988-92	5,109	45	8.8	-39.0%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty and Family Structure	Families with Kids in Poverty	Female-Headed Households in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	265	200	75.5	
1990	358	159	44.4	-41.2%

Kids in Poverty	All Kids <18	Kids in Poverty	Percent	Change
1980	9,259	1,822	19.7	
1990	10,022	2,623	26.2	33.0%

Median Family Income	1979	1989	Change
	$31,575	$32,150	7.0%

Unemployment	1980	Percent	1992	Percent	Change
	2,382	4.7	2,272	6.2	31.9%

Excessive Income for Rental Housing	Rental households earning < $20,000	Low-Income Rental Households Paying >30%	Percent
	10,214	7,972	78.1%

SPECIAL NEEDS

New Families at Risk	All 1st Births	3 Risk Factors	Percent	Change
1980	442	30	6.8%	
1991	198	47	9.4%	39.1%

Abuse and Neglect—1992	Sexual Abuse No.	Sexual Abuse %	Physical/Emotional Abuse No.	Physical/Emotional Abuse %	Neglect No.	Neglect %	Total	Child Victim Rate/1,000
	8	*b	38	33.0	69	60.7	115	11.5

Foster Care—1992	Children <18	Children in Foster Care	Rate/1,000
	10,022	141	14.1

Race and Ethnicity

	Whites Ages 0-18	%	Blacks Ages 0-18	%	Asians Ages 0-18	%	Others Ages 0-18	%	Hispanics Ages 0-18	%
City of Chicago	245,106	32.1%	362,029	47.5%	26,212	3.4%	129,177	13.2%	209,317	27.5%
Rogers Park	5,333	37.3%	5,867	10.6%	1,291	9.1%	1,854	13.8%	4,209	29.5%
West Ridge	10,077	68.6%	685	4.7%	3,171	21.6%	711	5.8%	1,662	10.9%
Uptown	4,095	27.9%	5,161	35.2%	2,477	16.9%	2,930	16.5%	4,960	33.8%
Lincoln Square	6,495	63.7%	489	4.8%	1,647	16.2%	1,605	17.6%	3,405	33.4%
North Center	5,281	68.5%	380	4.9%	405	5.3%	1,645	21.3%	3,394	44.0%
Lake View	6,291	65.8%	954	10.1%	455	4.8%	1,842	16.6%	3,469	36.8%
Lincoln Park	4,887	74.8%	986	13.9%	174	2.7%	567	7.2%	1,111	17.0%
Near North Side	2,291	28.1%	5,619	69.8%	73	0.9%	75	1.3%	308	3.8%
Edison Park	2,086	98.1%	0	0.0%	33	1.6%	0	2.1%	74	3.5%
Norwood Park	6,103	94.0%	0	0.0%	301	4.6%	93	2.1%	323	5.0%
Jefferson Park	3,866	93.6%	8	0.2%	191	4.8%	58	2.6%	286	7.2%
Forest Glen	3,193	90.9%	0	0.0%	293	8.3%	28	1.7%	173	4.9%
North Park	2,531	67.7%	26	0.7%	1,089	26.9%	177	5.9%	401	10.9%
Albany Park	7,048	51.6%	790	5.1%	3,762	25.5%	2,626	20.4%	5,803	39.3%
Portage Park	10,197	92.0%	93	0.8%	457	4.1%	389	5.5%	1,247	11.9%
Irving Park	8,766	73.1%	218	1.8%	1,154	9.6%	1,854	17.9%	4,325	36.1%
Dunning	6,737	93.4%	92	0.7%	280	3.9%	143	3.6%	599	8.3%
Montclare	1,980	89.5%	7	0.3%	59	2.8%	136	12.4%	432	20.4%
Belmont Cragin	10,903	73.9%	258	1.9%	686	4.4%	2,768	22.5%	6,337	45.5%
Hermosa	3,871	50.4%	142	1.9%	218	2.8%	3,117	39.4%	6,260	81.5%
Avondale	5,148	59.6%	149	1.7%	358	4.1%	2,987	27.7%	5,049	58.4%
Logan Square	9,771	35.9%	2,433	8.9%	327	1.2%	14,677	38.8%	21,295	78.3%
Humboldt Park	5,133	19.2%	14,092	52.6%	229	0.9%	7,345	21.8%	12,317	46.0%
West Town	11,621	40.2%	3,531	12.2%	278	1.0%	13,485	36.1%	22,063	76.3%
Austin	2,425	6.3%	35,168	91.6%	233	0.6%	591	1.7%	1,436	3.7%
West Garfield Park	0	0.0%	8,492	99.2%	11	0.2%	55	0.6%	85	1.0%
East Garfield Park	25	0.3%	8,348	99.0%	0	0.0%	56	0.5%	88	1.0%
Near West Side	1,168	7.5%	13,151	84.7%	373	2.4%	842	4.1%	1,386	8.9%
North Lawndale	261	1.1%	17,660	96.5%	6	0.0%	371	1.3%	563	3.1%
South Lawndale	7,349	23.8%	1,425	4.6%	57	0.2%	22,078	15.2%	29,036	93.9%
Lower West Side	1,491	25.0%	82	0.3%	55	0.2%	13,115	15.7%	16,952	96.0%
Loop	105	66.3%	160	26.2%	46	7.5%	0	1.3%	13	2.1%
Near South Side	28	1.0%	2,652	98.6%	9	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Armour Square	192	16.1%	734	61.0%	1,195	99.1%	91	2.2%	111	1.7%
Douglas	307	3.1%	9,582	96.0%	82	0.8%	7	0.2%	13	0.1%
Oakland	16	0.1%	3,740	99.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	0.1%
Fuller Park	0	0.0%	1,345	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.6%
Grand Boulevard	0	0.0%	11,225	99.0%	0	0.0%	9	0.1%	68	0.5%
Kenwood	140	10.9%	3,515	85.4%	82	2.0%	71	0.6%	87	2.1%
Washington Park	25	0.3%	7,458	99.3%	28	0.4%	0	0.1%	7	0.1%

	Whites Ages 0-18	%	Blacks Ages 0-18	%	Asians Ages 0-18	%	Others Ages 0-18	%	Hispanics Ages 0-18	%
Hyde Park	1,905	41.1%	2,201	47.6%	455	9.8%	70	1.4%	125	2.7%
Woodlawn	112	1.8%	7,828	97.8%	65	0.8%	0	0.0%	80	1.0%
South Shore	47	0.3%	17,213	99.5%	0	0.0%	47	0.6%	221	1.3%
Chatham	71	0.9%	7,916	99.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.9%	109	1.4%
Avalon Park	0	0.0%	2,828	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
South Chicago	1,878	13.8%	8,311	61.1%	57	0.3%	3,391	18.7%	5,227	38.5%
Burnside	2	0.2%	1,139	99.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.8%	18	1.6%
Calumet Heights	84	2.0%	3,883	92.9%	0	0.0%	213	4.1%	267	6.4%
Roseland	33	0.2%	16,359	99.5%	12	0.1%	30	0.2%	42	0.3%
Pullman	221	8.3%	2,196	82.5%	18	0.7%	231	5.9%	302	11.3%
South Deering	987	17.1%	3,403	60.3%	0	0.0%	1,256	16.8%	1,986	35.6%
East Side	3,611	61.5%	2	0.0%	19	0.3%	1,970	29.7%	3,159	61.8%
West Pullman	301	2.2%	13,071	94.0%	25	0.2%	508	3.1%	802	5.8%
Riverdale	0	0.0%	5,138	99.1%	0	0.0%	32	0.6%	81	1.6%
Hegewisch	2,040	80.7%	23	1.0%	15	0.7%	171	8.1%	115	19.8%
Garfield Ridge	5,391	72.1%	1,659	22.3%	125	1.7%	273	4.6%	729	9.7%
Archer Heights	1,712	93.8%	0	0.0%	6	0.3%	107	7.2%	259	14.2%
Brighton Park	5,149	61.3%	0	0.0%	236	2.7%	3,203	28.7%	4,932	55.5%
McKinley Park	2,680	67.6%	0	0.0%	97	2.3%	1,190	21.5%	2,136	53.8%
Bridgeport	4,857	60.2%	4	0.1%	1,344	16.7%	1,859	17.7%	3,002	37.2%
New City	5,202	21.1%	9,912	40.3%	75	0.4%	6,128	19.5%	8,944	12.0%
West Elsdon	2,171	91.9%	0	0.0%	36	1.3%	156	8.0%	368	15.6%
Gage Park	4,585	58.5%	524	6.7%	49	0.6%	2,676	25.3%	4,296	54.8%
Clearing	4,357	94.9%	0	0.0%	7	0.2%	227	6.0%	347	11.9%
West Lawn	4,652	91.6%	19	0.4%	76	1.5%	333	9.3%	911	18.0%
Chicago Lawn	6,922	11.8%	5,265	31.8%	288	1.7%	4,101	17.9%	5,884	35.5%
West Englewood	79	0.4%	18,382	99.4%	0	0.0%	28	0.3%	85	0.5%
Englewood	43	0.2%	17,624	99.6%	33	0.2%	0	0.3%	74	0.4%
Greater Grand Crossing	18	0.5%	10,432	99.4%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%	29	0.3%
Ashburn	7,331	82.1%	1,151	12.9%	85	1.0%	367	5.2%	913	10.2%
Auburn Gresham	170	1.0%	17,102	98.9%	32	0.2%	0	0.0%	52	0.3%
Beverly	1,623	71.3%	1,761	27.2%	68	1.1%	33	1.0%	151	2.3%
Washington Heights	15	0.2%	8,180	99.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.3%	29	0.4%
Mt. Greenwood	1,711	91.0%	17	0.4%	10	0.2%	21	1.8%	151	3.2%
Morgan Park	2,312	30.8%	5,166	68.8%	29	0.4%	3	0.6%	96	1.3%
O'Hare Area	1,281	95.2%	0	0.0%	30	2.2%	31	1.2%	91	7.1%
Edgewater	4,137	12.7%	2,626	25.3%	1,538	11.8%	1,281	13.3%	4,161	40.3%

Methodology and Sources

EDUCATION

Head Start

Available Head Start spots in child care centers as of June 30, 1993. The Head Start program serves 3- to 5-year-olds living in poverty level households. A rate is calculated by comparing the figures to the 3- to 5-year-old population in poverty. The 3- to 5-year-olds in poverty is calculated by aging the birth data for the appropriate years with an adjustment downward to reflect the death and migration of infants and children. The rate of adjustment is approximately 21.93 percent citywide based on comparison of birth statistics and census data.

Source: City of Chicago, Department of Human Services Community Needs Assessment 1992. Addition information was provided by Kevin Hanaway, Chicago Department of Human Services.

Children at Risk of Academic Failure

Available pre-kindergarten spots in child care centers as of June 30, 1993. The state funded pre-kindergarten programs services children from families that are experiencing economic hardship or have children with other special needs. A rate is constructed by comparing this figure to number of 3- to 5-year-olds in poverty. The 3- to 5-year-olds in poverty is calculated by aging the birth data for the appropriate years with an adjustment downward to reflect the death and migration of infants and children. The rate of adjustment is approximately 21.93 percent citywide based on comparison of birth statistics and census data.

Source: City of Chicago, Department of Human Services Community Needs Assessment 1992. Addition information was provided by Velma Thomas, Chicago Board of Education, Early Childhood Program.

Mobility

The mobility rate is the percent of students who enrolled in or transferred out of the school after October 1, 1991. This rate may be inflated due to movement both in and out of the same school by the same children within a school year. The rate can be greater than 100 percent.

Source: Illinois State Board of Education, Chicago Panel of School Policy and Finance.

HEALTH

Infant Mortality

The rate of infant mortality is computed by dividing the number of deaths of persons under one year of age by the total number of live births that year and multiplying by 1,000. The years 1980-1984 and 1988-1992 were grouped to achieve greater stability in the rate of infant mortality. A positive change indicates an increase in the infant mortality rate while a negative number denotes decrease between the time spans.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health.

Low Birth Weight

The rate of low birth weight is computed by dividing the number of infants born with weights less than 2500 grams (5.5 lbs.) and dividing by the number of live births. This figure is then multiplied by 1,000 to obtain a rate per 1,000. A positive change indicate an increase in the incidence of low birth weight while a negative number denotes a decrease in the rate over the 12-year period.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health.

SPECIAL NEEDS

High Risk Family Formation Index

This indicator counts the number of first births where the mother was under the age of 20, had less than 12 years of schooling, and was unmarried at the time of the birth of her child. This number is then divided by the total number of the first births to obtain a percentage of first births where the mother had these characteristics.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health Sterilized Birth File

Abuse and Neglect

An indicated case of abuse and neglect refers to those children where the Department of Children and Family Services found evidence that abuse or neglect occurred. This number is smaller than the number of reported cases, a number of which are eventually proved unfounded. We present unduplicated counts. That is, a child was only counted once during a given year, regardless of the number of times an indication was made. A rate was constructed by comparing these figures to the population in 1990.

Source: Child Welfare Careers Database, Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago and DCFS; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1A

Children in Foster Care

This indicator represents the number of children placed in foster homes, homes of relatives, group homes and institutions as of June 30, 1985, and June 30, 1992.

Source: Child Welfare Careers Database Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1A.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Poverty by Family Structure 1979 and 1989

The poverty rate for a family of a particular size is determined by comparing family income to an inflation adjusted poverty threshold originally developed by the Social Security Administration. In 1989, the poverty threshold for a family of four was $12,674. Female head of households was determined if the female was the sole income earner with no male present.

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3A, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census; General Population Characteristics, PC 80-1 B15, Table 181.

Children in Poverty

The number of children living in homes of related adults who are at or below the official poverty line.

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File A, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80 1-C15.

Median Family Income 1979 and 1989

This indicator is generated by dividing all income figures into two parts in which half are below a particular figure and half are above that figure. These income figures include families that have no income. 1979 numbers are multiplied by an adjustment factor derived from the consumer price index to adjust for inflation.

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File A, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80 1-C15.

Excessive Rental Housing Costs

This indicator is computed by the U.S. Census by adding together monthly rent costs with selected utility costs, taxes, and insurance costs and dividing this figure by monthly household income. Owned housing units include condominiums, houses, and mobile homes, and reflects mortgaged and unmortgaged property. For this indicator we have only included information for households earning less than $20,000 annually in 1989. For a small number of households a computation could not be made.

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File A

Unemployment

The unemployment rate represents the average (over 12 months) percent of all persons unemployed in 1980 and 1992.

Source: Mayor's Office of Employment and Training

DEMOGRAPHICS

Source: 1980 data, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B15, Table 48; 1990 data, 1990 Census of Population and Housing Profiles. Census data has been used in this report with the acknowledgement of serious concerns about undercounts of homeless individuals and families, and immigrants.

LEGEND FOR TABLES

a. NA indicates that figures were not available. The figures for pre-kindergarten and Head Start are attached to the location of the child development center. Children living in these neighborhoods may have received care in another community area.

b. An asterisk is substituted for a rate if the rate is based on a numerator less than 10 and/or a denominator less than 100. These criteria have been adopted to avoid publishing rates that are subject to especially large fluctuations.

c. The citywide low birth weight rate includes 117 births of unknown geographic location in 1980 and 159 births of unknown geographic location in 1992.

d. The citywide infant mortality rate includes 600 births of unknown geographic location between 1980 and 1984, and 1,605 births of unknown geographic location between 1988 and 1993.

e. The citywide new families at risk indicator includes 64 births of unknown geographic location in 1980, and 203 births of unknown geographic location in 1991.

f. The citywide abuse and neglect indicator includes 595 children of unknown geographic location in 1992.

g. The citywide foster care figures include 300 children of unknown geographic location in 1992.

h. The race and ethnicity percentages will not add to 100 because the U.S. Census Bureau defines "Hispanic" as an ethnicity which can be of any racial group.

Endnotes

[1] *Consortium on Chicago School Research, "A View from the Elementary Schools: The State of Reform in Chicago." (Chicago, July, 1993)*

[2] *Dr. David Wood, quoted in an article from the journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago Sun Times. (Chicago, September 13, 1993)*

[3] *Taylor, Garth, Metro Chicago Information Center, "1993 Metro Survey Report." (Chicago, 1993)*

[4] *Institute of Medicine. "Preventing Low Birth Weight." (Washington D.C.: National Academy Press, 1985).*

[5] *Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, "Alcoholism and Child Neglect." (Springfield, Illinois, 1987)*

[6] *B.H. Consent Decree, Monitor's Report. (Chicago, February 1, 1994)*

[7] *Children's Defense Fund, "How Poverty Damages Children." (Washington D.C.: July, 1993)*

[8] *Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, "Where Have All the Dollars Gone?" (Washington D.C. August, 1992).*

[9] *Women Employed Institute. "Working Women Fact Sheet." (Chicago, August, 1993)*

[10] *Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, August, 1992.*

[11] *Crain's Chicago Business, "Demographics." (Chicago, July 5, 1993)*

[12] *Taylor, D. Garth, 1993.*

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What This Community Area Data Doesn't Show

Communities need up-to-date local information to design effective responses to the needs of children and families. In many cases, however, comparable data is simply unavailable. These are some examples of this information gap in Chicago.

Health insurance: Although the issue of health care coverage is taking center stage at the federal level, Illinois does not know how many families lack health care insurance. Due to the increase in service sector jobs, which frequently provide no health insurance, this issue is of particular importance for low-income working families.

Immunization: The immunization rate of young children is one of the most important health indicators because it measures whether children are getting this most basic care. Current data comes from retrospective surveys of children entering kindergarten. The surveys review immunization histories, focusing on the child's first 24 months. The Illinois Department of Public Health estimates that 50 percent of infants and toddlers missed some or all recommended vaccinations.

Lead poisoning: Similarly, there is no universal data collection system that shows the number of children who suffer from lead poisoning. A new law requires lead screening for children under age six upon entry to licensed child-care programs, preschool or kindergarten.

Hunger and homelessness: No one knows for sure how many Chicago individuals and families are homeless, or how many experience hunger. These indicators of children's well-being are key to assessing the level of economic security the state provides.

Child support: Lack of child support enforcement is a major factor in determining the number of female-headed households living in poverty. Despite this, Illinois has no statewide database of all families that are receiving, or should be receiving, court-mandated child support. There is no central depository for child support cases.

Child care: Fragmented funding streams and multiple providers make it difficult to know by community area the number of children being cared for during all or part of the day by someone other than their parents.

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Chicago Kids Count

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